

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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JUNE, 1931

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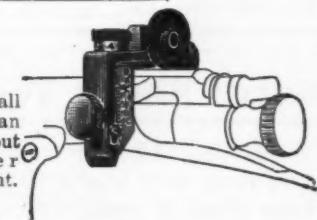
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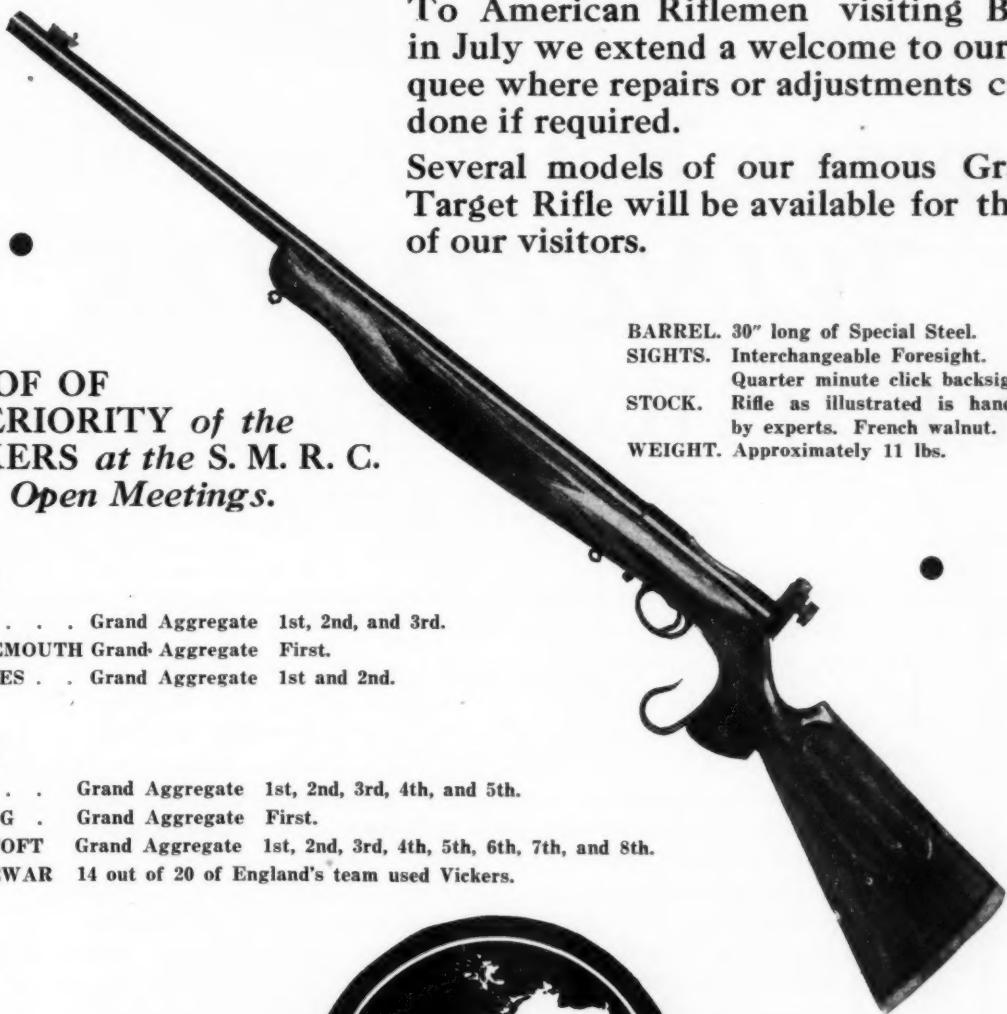
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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. LXXIX, No. 6

JUNE, 1931

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EDITORIAL

PIONEER CO-OPERATION, 1931 MODEL

THE psychology of America as a nation has always been a puzzle to both the monarchists and the republicans of the Old World. Founded on the basis of personal liberty and independence, ready to cheerfully fight at any indication of attempted dictatorship, the scattered colonists were nevertheless willing and able to so successfully co-operate and pool their resources and energies as to wrest their independence from the greatest power in the world at that time. Having engaged in one of the bitterest civil wars of modern times on the grounds of personal and local independence and freedom of action, the American people in less than a generation were nevertheless able to unite in the defense of the oppressed colonies of Spain in the New World, and to permanently remove from those colonies the heavy weight of overseas exploitation.

Today the inherent desire to give expression to individualism finds an outlet in the exodus of the American sportsman from the cities to the ranges and the hunting and fishing grounds. The underlying spirit of these men is, after all, the same urge to push out into the unknown and be alone with nature which prompted the American pioneer to extend our boundaries until they reached from sea to sea. In view of past history, it is therefore not at all strange that we find these "pioneers" of today just as willing to pool their energies and resources to do battle against a common enemy as was true in 1776, 1812, 1898, and 1917. In the founding and expansion of such organizations as the National Rifle Association, this spirit of co-operation has been given concrete expression and is just as surely producing results now against the internal enemies of America as it has formerly produced results against external aggressors.

The winter and spring of 1930-31 mark an important point in American history. Working through their well-perfected National Association, the riflemen of the country, co-operating with other national organizations of sportsmen, appear to have attained a definite ascendancy over the proponents of silly and confiscatory anti-firearms legislation. Although forty-six State legislatures have been in session during the past several months, only five anti-gun laws of the Sullivan type have been introduced. Such other legislation as has been proposed has either followed the so-called Uniform Pistol Bill or has merely been in the form of minor clarifying amendments

to existing codes. Of the five laws of the Sullivan type introduced, three did not get beyond committee stages, while two—those in the key States of Pennsylvania and Ohio—were, through the efforts of the National Rifle Association, practically rewritten so as to bring them into line with the provisions of the Uniform Firearms Bill.

The campaign in Pennsylvania is of particular importance, as the fight there has continued over many years, and the proponents of the Sullivan type law have on more than one occasion been able to muster sufficient strength to seriously threaten the passage of obnoxious legislation. Once or twice the bill was passed either by the House or Senate, to be finally killed in the other body. The Pennsylvania bill as rewritten following several personal conferences between the officers of the National Rifle Association and the proponents of the legislation, is now in line with the Uniform Firearms Act and contains no provisions to which any reasonable sportsman can object. The bill does not represent any compromise by the National Rifle Association, but is rather a complete change of front on the part of the proponents of the law, and represents their agreement to the principles of legislation laid down by the N. R. A. several years ago.

With sane legislation now on the statute books of three such important States as Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California, in the East, Middle West and West the groundwork is definitely laid for the adoption of the Uniform Act all over the United States, so that no matter where an honest shooter may journey or may live, he will be familiar with the provisions of the law and will be able to comply with them without inconvenience.

The anti-gun fanatics have made the same mistake that has been made before. They have thought that the American shooter, being essentially an independent sort of individual, would not be able to pool his energies and resources in order to successfully fight the vicious work of a small but highly organized minority. The sportsmen of the country, organized into the National Rifle Association and other aggressive national bodies, have apparently taught both the anti-gun crowd and the legislators a lesson which they are at last beginning to take to heart. With continued co-operation and organization, future firearms legislation will be along sane and sensible lines.

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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

JUNE, 1931



G. & H. Springfield Sporter and new Noske scope

The New 225-Grain Western Tool and Copper Works Bullet and the New Noske Scope

RECENTLY the Western Tool and Copper Works brought out a new .30-caliber bullet for our very heaviest game and the heavy, soft-skinned game of Africa. Mr. Monroe H. Goode and Lieut. Col. Townsend Whelen, I believe, are mainly responsible for the manufacture of this new bullet. It was intended primarily as a missile for the .300 Magnum rifles.

The heavy game shooting experiences of a number of good riflemen have proven that most standard factory soft-point and open-point expanding 220-grain .30-caliber bullets tend to fly to pieces too quickly and do not always give sufficient penetration when driven at 2,500 to 2,600 feet velocity from our .300 Magnum rifles. Their jackets are too thin and they are made for velocities ranging from 2,000 to 2,400 feet. In the Western Tool and Copper Works 200-grain bullet we have the heavy jacket, but the bullet itself is not heavy enough in weight to insure certain penetration to the vitals when driven at 2,600 feet per second. This comparatively high velocity tends to make it act very similarly to the Western 180-grain in the Springfield.

Last fall I shot four coyotes with the new Western 220-grain boat-tail bullet loaded to between 2,500 and 2,600 feet velocity. The results were usually the same. In three out of the four the bullets broke up so badly at this velocity that each tore several large holes at

By ELMER KEITH

exit. This shooting was from my heavy barrel .300 Magnum coyote rifle, with Fecker scope. Three out of the four shots were between 200 and 300 yards. The fourth coyote, and the only one that did not show that the bullet went to pieces, was about 350 yards away. A broadside shot, and the bullet took off the top of the heart, tearing a 2-inch hole at exit. This particular coyote went down, but got up and ran 150 yards before dying. From this and other game-shooting experiences, I came to the conclusion that while this Western 220-grain boat-tail was all right in the .300 Magnum at over 300 yards, at under that distance it was almost certain to expand too soon and completely to insure its penetrating really heavy game sufficiently. Mr. Goode had the 200-grain Western Tool and Copper Works bullet fail to penetrate deeply enough in a Wyoming moose. He was using his .300 Magnum rifle. Any of the above bullets are particularly good and efficient killers and give ample penetration when used in the Springfield; but they are built for that cartridge, and not for the .300 Magnum, with its extreme velocity.

The new Western Tool and Copper Works bullet has the same shape and ogive as the 200-grain bullet of the same make, but is longer and weighs a full 225 grains. In the fall of 1929 I received 100 of them to test. I proceeded to kill a crippled horse for coyote bait with the first one. I loaded it with 57 grains of du Pont No. 15½

powder and the Frankford Arsenal No. 70 primer. This charge, I believe, develops around 2,500 feet velocity in my 26-inch barrel .300 Magnum.

The horse weighed around 800 pounds, and was standing broadside at 20 yards. I held on the left shoulder elbow for a heart shot, and to test the bullet on the heavy shoulder bones. The horse jumped and ran on three legs in a half circle for possibly 100 yards before falling. It lived a few seconds after going down; but horses are hard to kill with body shots, anyway, no matter how well placed. Examination showed that the bullet shattered the shoulder joint next to me, then tore a 2-inch hole through the balance of the shoulder, heart, and opposite shoulder, lodging just under the skin on the off side. It also cut off two ribs. The bullet retained most of its weight and was perfectly mushroomed. This seemed to me to be about the ideal performance for such a bullet. On other similar shooting that I did with this load, it produced the same perfect results, always giving excellent penetration.

I found that the bullets sent me had two different sizes of cavities in the points. The ones with the larger cavity seemed to be the more reliable in expansion, yet did not fly to pieces. Personally, I should recommend that the larger cavity be used. Recoil of the rifle tends to upset and close in the cavities of the bullets in the magazine by throwing them forward against the front magazine wall. Bullets having too small a cavity, like some of this company's first .30-caliber bullets, are apt to be closed up entirely, and may then fail to expand at all. I have had this occur a number of times. However, since this company adopted a larger cavity, their bullets produce most excellent and uniform results, and always expand. I have had their old 150-grain bullets, at 3,100 feet velocity, fail to open at all on coyotes and eagles, though they would expand on deer or larger game. I have also had their first 120-grain bullets at between 3,600 and 4,000 feet velocity from my 26-inch barrel .300 Mag-

num fail to open at all on jack rabbits and eagles. This convinced me that you can get the cavities in the points of hunting bullets too small. For some time now this company has turned out their bullets with much larger cavities than formerly. They have greatly improved them by so doing.

I began testing this new 225-grain bullet for accuracy in the .300 Magnum at 250 yards, using the Fecker scope, which gives practically no error of aim. From the way the bullet grouped, I began to think that the Western Tool and Copper Works had set out to establish new records for International Match bullets. From a good rest, it was grouping consistently into 2½ inches, at this distance. I sent Mr. Goode one seven-shot group that showed about the same fine accuracy. I believe that if these bullets were carefully weighed to one-tenth grain, and sorted into groups of like weights, this would make a fine bullet for 200-yard and 300-meter match work.

Believing that this bullet should work out equally well in the .30-06 and .30-40, I next began testing it in the Springfield, commencing with a powder charge several grains under weight, and working up to a charge of 45 grains of du Pont No. 17½, using Frankford Arsenal cases. I used an old and well-worn Springfield Sporter with iron sights, Serial No. 623,739. This charge seemed to produce only normal, safe pressures in this rifle, but it might have to be cut down half a grain in a new and tighter chambered weapon. I could see no difference in the recoil over that of the Western Cartridge Co. 220-grain load. As this Sporter did not belong to me I made no change in the owner's sight setting, as I was interested only in seeing what kind of groups were obtainable and not in the exact centering of those groups on the 10-ring.

I began this testing at 100 yards, shooting prone with sling, but no rest, and after having done some very hard lifting, I was therefore not in condition for fine holding. I had weighed all powder charges to one-tenth grain, but had not weighed and segregated

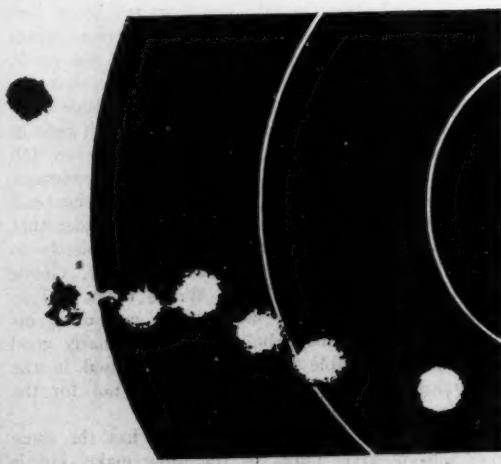
the bullets into groups of like weight, but just loaded them as they came from the factory. One thing I have found is that it is well always to ream the mouths of cases slightly unless using boat-tail bullets, in order to prevent shaving the bases in seating the bullets.

My first 10-shot group measured 2½ inches by 2 inches. The second group of 10 shots measured 2½ inches by 3½ inches. This from a badly worn barrel. I used the Lyman 48 sight without the disk and usually average about 1 inch larger groups this way than when the disk is used, at 100 yards.

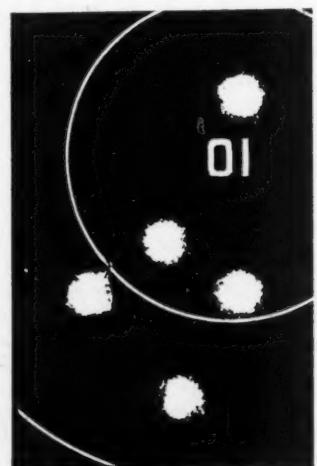
I next loaded 20 rounds for the Krag, using 37 grains of No. 17½, to give around 2,000 f.s., to duplicate Krag velocities. The first 10-shot group, 100 yards, measured 1¾ inches; the second one, 3 inches.

Evidently I get worse the more I shoot. However, these test groups proved that the .300 Magnum, .30-06 and .30-40 will all handle this bullet accurately. I should not hesitate to use it in any of these three rifles against our heaviest game, especially moose, elk and large bear. For those hunting in Africa and having trouble with our standard 220-grain bullets failing to hold together long enough to penetrate sufficiently on such animals as lion, buffalo, and eland, this should prove a very useful missile indeed. From my shooting I believe it fully as accurate as any of our 220-grain soft-nose hunting bullets. I doubt if it will always expand as fully or as readily as the 220-grain soft nose when used in the Krag, unless heavy bones are struck. For the .300 Magnum used alone it would have been better to have made it 230 grains in weight. However, such weight would probably have been too great for the Springfield to handle. It is out of the question to ask bullet manufacturers to bring out a new .30-caliber bullet that can be used only in one .30-caliber cartridge.

A great many African hunters have had trouble with the full-patch or solid bullets failing to retain their shape in penetrating heavy bones. It seems to me that a full-patch bullet built on the same general lines as this W. T. C. bullet, with the base almost entirely protected, with a nose like that of the old Krag bullet, and with extra heavy jacket, should do the business. Such bullets should hold together well even in an elephant's skull. A bullet of this type would be useful in African hunting in the .405 Winchester, the .400 Whelen, .350 and .375 Magnums, and the heavy double English rifles. If properly loaded, with good progressive-burning du Pont powders instead of the conventional cordite of English loadings in the heavy double rifles, there would be much less erosion. When African hunters pay from \$500 to \$1,000 for such a rifle, it seems to me that they would do well to use a different



Seven shots at 250 yards, prone and rest. Thirteen-pound Magnum rifle with heavy 26-inch barrel. 6X scope. W. T. & C. 225-grain bullet, 57 grains No. 15½



Five shots at 100 yards, prone with sling. Springfield .30-06 with 44 grains No. 17½ and 225-grain W. T. & C. bullet. Scope removed and replaced after each shot

powder than cordite. They could also use our modern noncorrosive primers in a great many cartridges, and thus save their fine rifles in the damp tropical climates.

* * * * *

Recently we have had two new scopes brought out for hunting use, with internal adjustments for both windage and elevation. These are the new Noske and the new Hensoldt.

The prime requisites of a first-class hunting scope and mount are: light weight, small size, extra large field of view, universal focus, low power, good definition and resolving power. The scope should be easily and quickly dismounted and replaced, and must absolutely return to the exact former position. Another mighty important feature is that it should be easily and quickly adjustable for either windage or elevation, in order to permit of keeping one's rifle perfectly centered at all times.

When one starts to mount a scope on his pet rifle there are any number of little things that enter into the problem, if he would have a perfectly satisfactory outfit. With the older type of hunting scopes such as the Hensoldt, Zeiss, Belding & Mull, and the old Noske, there is only one action permitting of low mounting without alteration of said action. That is the Remington Express. With the Mauser, Springfield, and Winchester actions the bolt must be turned down and the safety changed. There are two good ways of changing the safety. One is by applying a Niedner trigger guard safety, and the other is by fitting a Howe-Whelen or Hoffman bolt-sleeve sight, and removing the slide.

For such scopes there are several good, reliable mountings, such as the Niedner, Old Noske, Griffin & Howe double lever, Western, and the Belding & Mull. All are good, reliable outfits. If one wishes to mount such a scope high and have the use of his Lyman sights at the same time, then there is no alteration of action necessary. This method of mounting permits the checking of the scope against the iron sights after a fall to determine if the scope has been knocked out of alignment. Aside from this one feature, the scope is better mounted as low as possible. A low-mounted scope permits of careful, comfortable, hard holding and the more accurate placing of shots, whereas the high-mounted scope is more or less uncomfortable. One has to rest only his chin on the comb of the stock with a high-mounted scope. Such a mounting, when used with a rifle of very heavy recoil, is very uncomfortable, to say the least. With the low-mounted scope one can change to iron sights in two minutes by removing the scope and slipping the Lyman slide into place.

All these above-named mounts are very hard to adjust for windage. Once adjusted and locked, they stay put; but make a change in them, and it may take an hour or a couple of days to get them right again. This has been correctly called the "trial-and-error" method of zeroing. The proper place for the adjustments on a hunting scope is in the tube itself, and not in the mount.

Mr. Noske brought out the first and to my way of thinking the best scope of the full internal adjusting type. He also designed the best mount on the market today. In addition to this, he looked a long way ahead and built his scope with a 6-inch eye relief, that permits of low mounting on the Springfield, Mauser, and Winchester rifles, as the eye lens of the scope is in front of the bolt handle and safety of these rifles. This permits of setting the scope right down on the bridge of the rifle, until the front sight shows up in the field of view nearly to the middle, if so desired.

Another very important feature of the new Noske outfit is that the scope is graduated, and can be easily and quickly set to one-half minutes of angle. The new Hensoldt glass can be obtained with this same feature at a slight additional cost. From the standpoint of cost, the new Noske is the cheapest outfit of them all, quality considered. Most of the real riflemen I know are not rich men, and this matter of cost means a lot to them. Noske's scope and mount weigh but 13½ ounces. It is the lightest scope and mount combination of the side bracket type. Personally, I am partial to this type of mount, as you can instantly change to your Lyman sight in a hard storm, while with the Western mount and the Belding & Mull, the top of the receiver is covered with mount bases, and the use of the good old Lyman 48 is out of the question.

Noske's new mount is undoubtedly the cheapest and best also for the new Hensoldt scope. In this mount, the female dovetail carries a capstan-headed screw. This portion of the mount slides over the split male portion permanently attached to the receiver. There is a tapered hole drilled in the center of this male portion, to receive the tapered end of the capstan-headed screw. Tightening down the screw into this tapered hole in the male dovetail tends to wedge the two halves of the latter apart and absolutely fill the female portion. It is the simplest, lightest, and best mount I have yet used or examined. The old Noske mount had a locking screw sticking out at right angles to the mount, where it would catch on brush or the clothing. The Griffin & Howe can not be recommended in single-lever type. Their double-lever mount is absolutely reliable. The Niedner mount is very strong and reliable. All three are heavier than the new Noske mount. The capstan screw of this new Noske projects vertically, and is close against the scope tube itself, where it is least in the way of any place it could be put.

One usually encounters on hunting trips or on the range sundry individuals of a Missourian frame of mind who like to see what all the screws on a scope are for, and if they can really be turned. The new Noske scope has water-tight caps fitting over the elevation and windage dials, that lock them tight, and incidentally cover them from the view and fingers of these well-meaning but poorly informed individuals.

High power is neither necessary nor desir-

able in a hunting scope. It only magnifies the tremor and one's heart beats after a hard climb. It is not possible to produce today a scope having both large field and high power. Large field of view is an absolute necessity, especially in running shooting. Two-and-a-half to not over 4-power is about right for a hunting scope. A large, brilliantly-lighted field having clear definition and good resolving power gives the best hunting scope. The Noske is made in 2½- and 4-power. Mine is 2½-power, which makes a very quickly aligned scope.

There are three regular types of reticule suitable for hunting use. Noske makes all of them, at his regular price. Hensoldt scopes can be had with any of them at \$2.50 extra. They are the flat-top post, the flat-top post with horizontal cross wire, and the standard cross wires. A still better reticule than any of these would be a fine cross wire with a round dot or bead in the center. Of the three types now furnished, the flat-top post or post and horizontal wire are undoubtedly the best for Eastern brush hunting, while the cross wire, or better still, the cross wire with a dot in the center, is best for most Western open shooting, particularly at long range, where one has no time to change sight and must hold over to make a hit. I had Noske fit my scope with the standard cross wire, as I expect to use it a great deal for long-range work and in open timber. These hunting scopes are best zeroed and left absolutely alone. Needless changing of the dials back and forth only wears them; and anyway, if properly sighted in and zeroed, and the same ammunition used, there will be little need of changing them.

Coyote, eagle, and chuck shooting, especially at long range, call for the target type scope, with its ready adjustments. However, this Noske scope would fill the bill nicely for this use except for one thing; you need 5- to 6-power to clearly show up these animals at extreme long range, especially in long grass or the sage of our Western coyote country. They look darn small at 300 to 500 yards, even with such a glass.

I zeroed and accurately sighted in my Griffin & Howe Springfield and Noske scope with just 5 shots and in five minutes time. This is a great improvement over our older type of scopes and mounts for hunting use, to say nothing of the wear it saves on a fine barrel, or the cost of the ammunition. I have fired a number of 5- and 10-shot groups, removing and replacing the scope between each shot, and have never noticed the slightest change in point of impact or center of group from such tests. This seems to me to be about all any one can even hope for in a hunting scope. Several times in the evening I have found deer feeding in my hay meadow, and I have held on them both offhand and prone, and picked them up running, through this scope, and I know that I could place a bullet most any place on them, and do it far more easily than I ever could with iron sights. This snapping practice with an empty rifle won't hurt me any when the season opens.

(Continued on page 26)



"Big Bertha" in her case. The left-hand placard contains loading instructions written by hand in ink.

A Near-Modern Big Bertha

IT IS the writer's impression that but a few American sportsmen ever have an opportunity to examine or to handle a first-class double elephant rifle, and still less chance, perhaps, to handle one of the big black-powder doubles, which in the days of a little more than a generation ago, were regarded as the last word in power and knockdown effectiveness.

The advent of the smaller bore, high-velocity double cordite rifle inevitably drove the big black-powder doubles into the background, and few modern sportsmen would consider using such a "cannon" as an 8-bore double. However, be that as it may, I recently succumbed to the opportunity of acquiring, as a kind of curio, an 8-bore double rifle by a renowned English maker, and at a price which, in view of its superb quality and workmanship, must have represented only the barest fraction of what the rifle originally cost.

The first photo shows the rifle and outfit complete in its oaken plush-lined, leather-covered trunk case. The accessories include both a jointed wooden rod and a pull-through cleaning outfit, with various kinds of brushes; a screw-top wooden box containing spare strikers and nipples (no doubt desirable in case of breakages in remote jungles far from gunsmiths); a leather cartridge case to carry six rounds; a powder measure to throw 9 drams of Curtis & Harvey's No. 6; a wad-seater for reloading; and a makeshift bullet mould, the original presumably having been lost or mislaid at some time.

The printed label on the inside of the case shows clearly the maker's name, and gives also the information that he was gunmaker by appointment to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria (I'll bet she never fired an 8-bore double); Edward, Prince of Wales; His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of Russia;

By "SASAGINNIGAK"

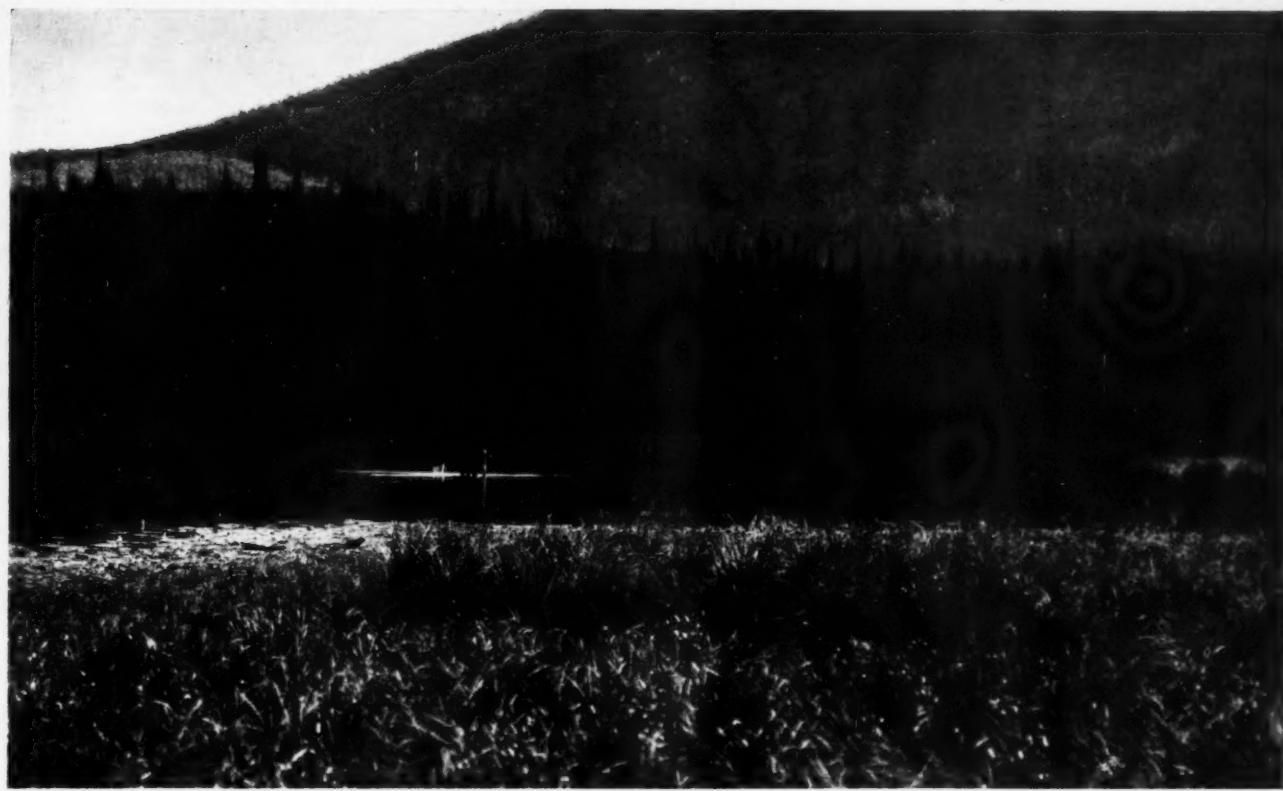


A handful of gun

the King of Spain, etc.; with reproductions of prize medals granted at Paris, 1878, and Sydney, 1879. The rifle itself is in beautiful condition, showing almost no wear; and I am convinced that it could have had very little use in the jungle or in tropical climates. The weight is a trifle over 18 pounds, unloaded. The second picture shows the arm assembled for action. Now to commence with a detailed description.

A thick rubber recoil pad is fastened by concealed screws to the butt plate; the stock is of the finest Circassian walnut, exquisitely finished, and is equipped with cheek-piece and finely checked pistol grip, the latter having a steel cap. The drop of the stock is not great, but the stock appears to be rather long, either having been built to order in that way, or as a matter of precaution to keep the left-hand hammer from tangling with the shooter's eye in the backward travel of the gun at the moment of recoil. The action is of the giant under-lever type, and the fore end is checked and fitted with a lever fastening which lies flat on the lower surface at the front end. The upper surface of the standing breech has a peculiar frosted finish which I have not seen on any other arm, and the breech mechanism is fitted with a heavy doll's-head extension, with a powerful double-bitted grip underneath. The rifle, of course, has an extractor, but not an automatic ejector. The whole frame is case-hardened to a beautiful mottled finish, and practically every screw is engraved, as are the lock-plates. The big heavy hammers are fitted with rebounding locks, and cock with surprising ease and smoothness.

The bore is the usual .835 inch of the 8-bore, and is rifled with eleven grooves, the grooves being approximately 11/64 inch wide, (Continued on page 26)



"In every lake we found moose, and more moose, feeding"

Hunting in the Yukon

By PERCIVAL NASH

(Photographs by the writer)

After nine years in the Yukon, years interspersed with many a good hunt, I planned to leave in the fall. But I had made up my mind that before leaving there must be a final hunt, and one that would leave a lasting memory with me. In keeping with a plan arranged a month or so before, September of 1906 found me *en route* with my three dogs to meet Mr. Cameron, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Dawson, for that particular hunt. From the North Fork of the Stewart River I came overland to the South Fork, where the fall before I had cached my boat. Then I drifted and paddled down the South Fork toward the agreed rendezvous.

As I neared the appointed place I saw plenty of game. Two moose swam the river. Near the head of Seven Mile Canyon a big, light-colored grizzly walked along the water's edge. I took a single shot at the grizzly, but three excited dogs jumping around in a light boat gave me a legitimate excuse for the wildness of the shot. Late in the afternoon I reached the head of the last rapid in Seven Mile Canyon, and drove the boat to the shore to make the portage.

High up on the mountain, just below the timber line, in the head of a little draw, I

could see a thin spiral of smoke. Though at least two miles distant, by air line, this smoke was a welcome sight, as it meant that there Mr. Cameron had established his hunting camp.

I made the portage, left my rifle, dunnage and dogs at the foot of the rapids, and returned for the boat. Just as I had the boat straightened out in the current, to take the first drop, I saw, across the river, standing like a statue, one of the largest woodland caribou bulls I have ever seen. But the next few moments were busy ones for me, and I had no time for caribou. My light boat was thrown and tossed about by the wild water. There were many big rocks and boulders showing in the rapids, but the force of the water carried me by them unharmed. I kept the boat straight in the current, and, although I shipped some water in taking the last drop, came through all O. K. I caught the eddy below the rapids with a few vigorous strokes of the paddle, and drove upstream to the landing place, where my dogs greeted me from the shore.

I got my rifle and then paddled across

to the other side to make a try for the caribou. I worked back over the bluffs bordering the river until opposite the head of the rapid. Here I dropped down through the timber to where I had seen the caribou. He had disappeared; and I was just in the act of turning to retrace my steps, when my eye caught him close to the water's edge across the river on a gravel bar. He had swum the rapids and once more was posing—a beautiful sight. Estimating the distance to be 400 yards, I held at the top of his shoulders. He fell in a heap at the crack of the rifle, and the first trophy of the hunt awaited me. It was after dark by the time I had returned to my boat, recrossed the river, and back over the portage to where the caribou lay. I "gralloched" him in a hurry and then beat it back to the foot of the portage to make camp in the dark; but I had tenderloin steaks for supper, and the dogs also had a big feed.

The next morning I cooked breakfast in the dark, and shortly after sunrise had the caribou skinned, and head and hood packed back to the boat; first, though, photographing him as he lay. I found Mr. Cameron's main camp in a clump of trees across and down the river about half a mile. There I cached my outfit except bed, camera, and rifle. Before

leaving I doped the caribou hood and skin with arsenical soap for preservation, from a supply found in the tent.

It was a stiff climb up the mountain, and I was glad indeed to finally reach the hunter's temporary camp. Here I found that they already had four fine sheep heads. One of them was unique in that inside of one of the horns a .44-caliber leaden bullet had penetrated several years before. The horn had grown over, leaving hardly a sign at the point of impact; but the bullet made a pronounced rattle, which must have been very annoying to the old ram. I spent the balance of the day trying to obtain photographs of a band of from 25 to 30 ewes and lambs that were feeding on a wide open plateau, but finally gave it up in disgust, as lack of cover

low fog hung low along the windings of the river until a turn of the valley shut off our view. The McMillan Mountains showed in the far distance to the south. Almost opposite, a break in the hills opened up into a flat country five miles or more across, that apparently reached to the McMillan. We could see the azure blue of numerous small lakes. Patches of silvery white in the flat marked where fires had killed the spruce but left the dead trees standing. In the opposite direction we could distinguish familiar landmarks in the distant mountains beyond the North Fork of the Stewart. The heavy timber of Canyon Creek, which drained the territory between the two forks, showed a dark, somber green, and close at hand the bare, rocky spurs and ridges of the mountain

down among the rocks. Cameron stationed his two men in a pass. We worked down a steep draw until about on a level with the sheep, and then, using the upturned rocks for cover, we crawled slowly toward them. Several large rams with fine horns were in the band. We reached a point within about 250 yards, and decided that there was no chance to get closer. As I had been leading the stalk, I motioned Cameron to come up even with me. In a whisper I told which ram I would cover. We fired simultaneously. My old sheep staggered to his feet and stumbled along for only a few steps before he went down. The rest of the herd scattered, with several breaking through the rocks around below us. Another fine ram, carrying a wonderful pair of horns, darted between the rocks,



"A wonderful view unfolded itself"

made it impossible to get near enough. Mr. Cameron had arrived at camp just before me, but he also had been unsuccessful in the day's hunt. Because of the altitude, the night was extremely cold, and I found my bedding not too plentiful. I appreciated it when the camp fire was started to cook breakfast, and could feel its penetrating, pleasant warmth. For the day's hunt we planned to take the crest of the mountain and to follow it until we reached a high spur which broke off to the north. Cameron had seen sheep on this spur with his glasses, but he had not hunted it, as it was a long distance from camp.

A wonderful view unfolded itself when we reached the summit above our camp. Along the valley of the South Fork a layer of bil-

upon which we stood made a striking contrast.

We spent the next few hours following the divide, but could locate no sheep on either side. I was wearing Indian moccasins, and the soles were almost gone from traveling over the sharp rocks. Mr. Cameron had on sneakers with rubber soles, and they also had started to go to pieces. He was hobbling along, bemoaning his luck; but after I turned my feet up for inspection I noticed that he didn't have much more to say.

As we started to work over the top of the high spur, which was our objective, far down on a steep rocky slide we saw several white patches. They seemed similar to snow patches, but the glasses showed them to be a band of the sheep we were looking for, bedded

and fell almost at my feet at the crack of my rifle. Cameron had concentrated his fire on the one ram he had picked out, so that we had three fine trophies to show for the day's hunt. I was glad indeed that for once I had carried my camera with me.

We broke camp the next morning and made our way back to the main camp on the river. We all had heavy packs, but as they carried their share my three dogs helped out a lot. The next day I agreed to show Mr. Cameron what a real, honest-to-goodness moose country was like. First, though, I made him promise not to shoot any moose during the trip—I did not relish the idea of packing out a set of antlers 5 feet or more across and

(Continued on page 26)



Upper: "My old sheep staggered to his feet and stumbled along for a few steps before going down"
Lower: "We all had heavy packs"

Bedding of Rifles in Stocks

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

THE way in which the barrel, receiver, and guard of a rifle are bedded in the stock—that is, the way in which they are fitted and secured therein—has a very material influence on the accuracy and reliability of shooting of the complete rifle. Given a first-class barrel, breech action, and fine ammunition, if the first two are not properly bedded in their stock, they will probably not shoot the ammunition accurately, nor will they maintain a constant elevation and zero.

If this bedding be not correct, then a good barrel and receiver otherwise capable of keeping the bullets from good ammunition in a 3- or 4-inch group at 200 yards, may average groups of 8 to 10 inches; and, moreover, as the rifle warms up from firing, the bullets may have a tendency to strike higher and higher, or lower and lower on the target, or walk off to one side or the other. When a rifle walks in this way it is usually due to an improperly bedded stock. Also, if the guard and tang screws be not kept screwed up very tightly, so as to secure the stock very firmly to the receiver, any rifle will shoot very poorly.

All of this is not theory. It has been proved thousands of times with high-power rifles. It can be demonstrated any day by a trained rifleman. It is something that any rifleman ought to know all about, because otherwise he might blame poor shooting on his barrel, where the fault very seldom lies, or on his ammunition, which is not often wrong, and so condemn otherwise most excellent tools, whereas if the stock were just slightly altered, or the screws driven up tight, the outfit might perform entirely to his satisfaction. Likewise, if he attempts amateur gunsmithing he must know these things if he would get results; or if he has his rifle restocked by a gunsmith, he should be sure that said gunsmith understands and applies the principles of correct bedding.

The finest accuracy is usually obtained from bolt-action rifles which have the forearm and butt stock constructed of a single piece of walnut, thus providing a very much stiffer assembly than when the butt stock is of one piece and the forearm of another. Single-shot and lever-action rifles having the butt stock secured to the receiver by two tangs, and by screws passing through them, usually shoot with rather mediocre accuracy, and part, but not all, of this mediocre accuracy is due to the method of attaching the stock.

Some actions, like the Martini and the Savage Model 1899, have the stock secured to the receiver by a long bolt which is part of the receiver, this bolt passing through the small of the stock and down through the center of the stock, the stock being forced up tight to the receiver by a strong screw tapped into the end of this bolt. This forms a very much stiffer stock attachment, and

while not the equal of the one-piece stock of bolt-action rifles, this arrangement usually results in a very fair shooting rifle, provided that the rifle be fitted with at least a moderately heavy barrel. The heavy barrel reduces the varying vibrations or jump which results from a relatively loose fitting stock. This combination will sometimes do very well for target-shooting, as evidenced by the Martini rifles used by our International Team, but the weight is entirely too much for a sporting rifle.

The cartridge must also be considered in this connection. The above remarks pertain chiefly to high-power rifles the cartridges of which give considerable vibration or jump to the arm, and thus make bedding of paramount importance. Rifles shooting light cartridges like the .22 rim-fires, .25-20, and .32-20, seem to shoot with fine accuracy when barrels and receivers are correct despite poor bedding of stocks, or even take-down actions, because vibration or jump is small, and stiffness from muzzle to butt plate is not so vital.

With rifles of 7 3/4 to 9 pounds, and using high-power cartridges, we seem to get really fine accuracy only when we use a bolt action; and part, but not all of the reason why we get this fine accuracy is because of the manner of bedding the barrel, receiver, and guard in the stock. But unless this bedding be done correctly the rifle will not shoot well despite any great excellence that the barrel and receiver may have.

By a process of experiment and elimination, our well-informed riflemakers in this country have found a method of bedding which conduces to the finest accuracy. Only a few of our riflemen or amateur gunsmiths, and comparatively few of our professional stockers, are familiar with this method. The following method is used by Springfield Armory, and practically an identical method is also used by Winchester and Remington. Niedner, Linden, Sedgley, Stoeger, Owen, and Griffin & Hobbs also use this method. It is equally applicable to Springfield, Model 1917, Krag, Mauser, Mannlicher, Winchester Model 54, and Remington Model 30S rifles, or to rifles having these breech actions. If a shooter patronizes any other maker it would be well first to ascertain if he uses this method of bedding.

The rear guard-screw bushing is regarded as essential. Great care is taken to insert it very tightly in its hole in the stock, and to perfectly align it so that the rifle and receiver will not be canted to either side. The bushing and the guard screw must both be tight and firm in the stock.

The wood surrounding the rear tang of the receiver, and the rear tang of the guard, must be a very tight fit on these parts, except that the wood in rear of the rear radius of the receiver tang should be relieved slightly to avoid tendency of the stock to split longitudinally in the small of the grip.

The rear guard screw should be screwed up very tightly, and should bind the receiver and guard absolutely immovable at this part. If this screw becomes loose the rifle will at once begin to shoot very poorly.

The rear surface of the recoil shoulder on the lower front portion of the receiver must bear solidly, tightly, and evenly against its rear vertical contact with the stock.

The flat, under surface of the receiver in rear of the recoil shoulder should bear evenly and level on its seat on the stock. It is very essential that this seat be cut perfectly level in the walnut, so that when the front guard screw is tightened it will hold the barrel and receiver evenly with no tendency to cant to one side or the other. It helps out the rear guard screw and bushing in this respect. If there is any strain which tends to cant the rifle to one side or the other, the zero will vary continually.

Moreover, when the stock is fitted to the barrel and receiver, before the guard screws have been tightened, there should be a slight tolerance between the flat under surface of the receiver in rear of the recoil shoulder and its flat seat on the stock. The two should not meet by, say, 1/32 inch. Then when the guard screws are tightened up, the front guard screw should pull the stock up to meet the receiver, and in doing so should in addition press the tip of the forearm or fore end tight against the bottom of the barrel.

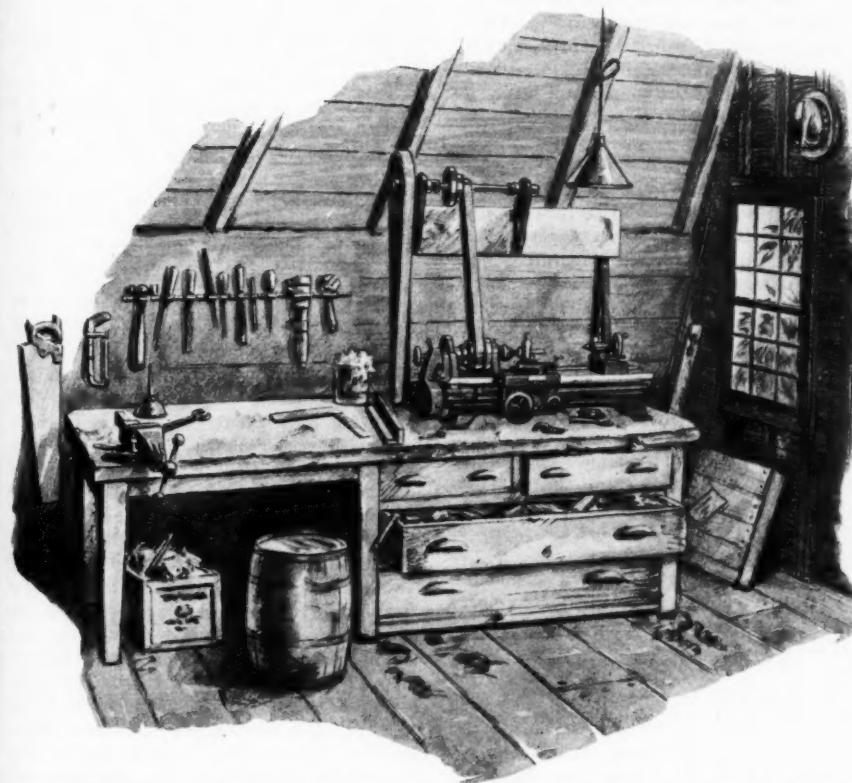
In the case of the full-stocked forearm of the military type rifle, the forearm touches the barrel only at its tip. The forearm should press upward against the bottom of the barrel at the upper band with a pressure of about 5 pounds. The upper band is assembled so that it does not touch the top half of the barrel. When the rifle has been completely assembled, the muzzle portion of the barrel should bear down on the tip of the stock, and there should be about 1/32-inch clearance between the upper band and the top half of the barrel. In pressing up on the barrel of the rifle and down on the upper band, it should take about 5 pounds' pressure to cause the upper half of the barrel to touch the inside upper half of the upper band.

In the case of rifles stocked with the Model 1922 pistol-grip stock with short forearm, the barrel should be accurately bedded in the forearm for the entire length of the forearm, but the tip of the forearm should press upward against the bottom of the barrel a trifle harder than the remainder—that is, when the front guard screw is tightened the tip of the forearm should press up against the bottom of the barrel with about 5 pounds' pressure. Then the lower band should be fitted so as to bind the forearm quite tightly to the barrel. If a barrel band, encircling the entire barrel, is used, the band itself should not fit so tightly as to preclude the barrel elongating when warm from firing without buckling.

The owner of the rifle should be informed that it is necessary to keep the two guard screws screwed up very tight at all times.

Some Hints on the Making and Use of Bullet Swages

By W. F. VICKERY



SOMETIMES a reloader desires to use lighter weight or less expensive bullets in a cartridge than the standard ones supplied for it, but is unable to obtain them. However, the exact bullet, in both weight and cost, may often be obtained in a slightly smaller caliber than that of the rifle for which the reloader desires the special bullet. And if the reloader likes to tinker a little, as most of us do, he may, with the aid of a simple swage, adapt these smaller diameter bullets to his rifle.

The first item to be made is the reamer to cut the swage, and it may be made of a piece of drill rod, turned in a lathe to the proper diameter and shape of point. This is to be a flat reamer with only one cutting edge, and as these reamers cut about .002 of an inch larger than their own size this should be allowed for when finishing the reamer to diameter.

The point of this reamer can be made in any shape, but it will be much easier to swage the bullets if the swage has about the same shaped point as that of the original bullet.

After the reamer blank is turned to the correct diameter, the point can be partially shaped with the aid of the compound rest of the lathe, and can then be finished with a file. It should be polished until it has a very

smooth surface, with no tool marks in it. The blank should now be filed or ground flat on one side to within about one-thousandth of an inch of half its diameter, for a distance back from the point of about the length of the bullet to be swaged. It can now be hardened by heating it to a cherry red and plunging it into water, endwise. If it is plunged into the water flat it may warp in the hardening. After it is hardened should have the temper drawn to a light straw color, and then the flat you have filed or ground on it should be honed down with a fine-grained sharp hand stone until the reamer at this point is just half the diameter of the blank.

The swage can now be made, using two pieces of round tool steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in diameter, and the other 1 inch in diameter. Chuck the smaller piece in the lathe and take a cut across the end of it to face it up true, using a very fine feed, so as to leave this face as smooth as possible. Then take a cut lengthwise on the outside about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch long and just deep enough to true up this surface so that it will be at right angles with the end you have faced. After centering this end face, take a drill just a little smaller than the reamer at the place where it tapers from the body to the point, and drill a short distance into the end at the point you have

centered, being careful not to drill so deep that the point of the reamer will not clean up the hole when the reamer is run in full depth. Now take a smaller drill and drill a little deeper, using the same precaution as before about not running it too deep. Repeat with a still smaller drill, etc., until you have a step-drilled hole the full depth of the point of the reamer.

Now take the larger piece of round tool steel, and, chucking it in the lathe, face one end of it and drill a hole lengthwise through it just a little smaller than the body diameter of the bullet you are going to produce—say five-thousandths of an inch smaller. Then recess this end of the large piece to a depth of half an inch, and of a diameter so that the smaller piece in which you have the step-bored hole will just slip into it without any shake. This recess should, of course, fit the end of the smaller piece that has the step-bored hole in it.

Place these two pieces together as they are fitted, and clamp them in this position, either in a small machine vise to use on the drill table, or with a clamp. Now if the point of the bullet is not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long these two parts may be held together with one taper pin, but if the point of the bullet is longer than this you will have to use two taper pins.

In the case of the bullet with the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch point, drill the hole for the taper pin through both parts of the swage, below the point of the bullet, and right through the center and at right angles to the bore, still keeping the two parts of the swage pressed tightly together in the vise or clamp, and then ream the hole for the size of taper pin you are to use while the pieces are still clamped together. Use as small a taper pin as you can get which is long enough to pass through the swage and extend a little at each side.

In the case of a bullet with a longer point than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, the parts of the swage should be clamped together as before and the taper pins run through the swage, one on each side, so that half their diameter will be in the large body, and half of it in the smaller part that you have step-bored. Only the pins should be placed out pretty well toward the recessed end of the large piece—say about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch from the end.

Now take the swage from the clamp or vise, and with your taper pins driven tightly into place, start to ream the swage with the reamer you have made, using plenty of lard oil, and cleaning the reamer and the hole frequently. It will be easier to start the reamer in the swage by putting the reamer in a drill press and holding the swage on the table exactly perpendicular, and feeding the reamer in slowly for about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. When this has

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Pistol Regulation, Its Principles and History

By KARL T. FREDERICK

(Continued from April issue)

LET us look at the results of the Sullivan law. Statistical data is difficult to obtain, but the following figures were secured from reliable sources: The Sullivan law was adopted in 1911. The District Attorney's office in the Borough of Manhattan handled 46 first-degree murder cases in 1909, but in 1913 it had 60. The Police Department reported 104 shootings in 1917 and 219 in 1925. In 1930 there were 375 murders in New York City. Up to December 15 there were 75 indictments for first-degree murder, all of which had been disposed of by January 1, 1931, without a single conviction having been obtained. It is interesting to note that in 1930 the Municipal Homicide Court in Manhattan had before it 63 cases involving firearms and 55 involving knives. We have never heard anyone propose a "Sullivan law" for knives, however. The police records for Greater New York covering the year 1929 showed that there were 357 homicide cases, in 182 of which a gun was used; there were 2,490 cases of felonious assault, in 333 of which a gun was used; and there were 1,172 cases of robbery, in 975 of which a gun was used.

The following is quoted from a letter addressed to the author by Chief Magistrate Corrigan of New York City:

"The practical result of the (Sullivan) law has been to disarm the householder, who should have some means of protecting himself and his family against burglars, and to make burglary a safer occupation than it ever was before.

"The so-called Sullivan law under which we operate in New York has increased the opportunities for blackmail and injustice, for it is easy to 'plant' a gun on a person and then charge him with a crime. That this has been done may be evidenced by the fact that one notorious criminal in New York some years ago went around with all his pockets sewed up, so that he could not be charged with having a pistol in his possession.

"To cite another instance of the folly of this law: I had a case before me where a man was attacked on the street by a thug armed with a revolver, and he took the revolver away from his assailant. When he complained of the attack on the arrival of the police officer, he was arrested for having the revolver in his possession. There have been a number of cases before me where householders have fired at burglars in defense of their lives and property, and have themselves been arrested for violation of this statute.

"I could continue to give you many concrete instances where it has done harm but no case in which it has been of service."

In 1924 the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. printed and circulated a pamphlet entitled "A Little Message to Bankers." The following excerpt is quoted from it:

"The State of New York tried the experiment known as the 'Sullivan revolver law,' forbidding any citizen of New York to own a pistol, even if kept in his office or home. Since that time pistol homicides in New York have almost doubled. Highway robberies and holdups increased to such an extent that leading burglary-insurance companies wrote an open letter to the Legislature of New York requesting that the law be amended to permit law-abiding citizens to own firearms. Since the passage of the Sullivan law robbery-insurance rates in New York have increased several hundred per cent."

What stronger or more convincing testimony could there be as to the folly of the law than the above, which comes from a great company whose business compels it to have a wide and intelligent knowledge of the situation and to whose direct financial advantage it is to reduce robberies and the losses incident to them. That the views of the other surety companies are in accord is clearly indicated by their joining in an open letter to the legislature—a most extraordinary procedure to say the least. The legislators, however, allowed the statute to remain on the books.

The following is quoted from the *Wall Street Journal* of June 28, 1921:

"So far as New York is concerned, the Sullivan law is a dangerous sham. It sends to jail honest people ignorant of the law and it makes the armed miscreant safe in carrying a gun. * * * The small-arms companies do not make their dividends out of burglary patronage. The burglars make their dividends largely out of the sloppy thinking and teaching of newspapers like—(referring to a recent anti-pistol outburst)."

The *New York Times* of May 19, 1922, said editorially:

"As things are now, a permit to have a revolver is hard for the peaceable citizen to obtain. The criminal can get every weapon he needs without difficulty. Sooner or later public opinion will force a change in the law."

Judge Franklin Taylor, of Brooklyn, stated publicly in 1925, in speaking of the Sullivan law:

"Banditry will not be cured by anti-gun laws. Although the intention of such laws is laudable enough, they have not worked out right. They have increased, not diminished, crimes of violence. The answer is simple enough. Good citizens obey the law and disarm. The criminal doesn't give a rap for it and remains armed."

Judge Mulqueen of the Court of General Sessions told a legislative committee in 1925

that the Sullivan law should be amended to make it easy for citizens generally to obtain weapons.

The *New York Evening Sun* on August 7, 1928, commented editorially in approval of Supreme Court Justice Strong's denunciation of the Sullivan law, and on November 29, 1929, the Kings County Grand Jury handed to the court a presentment "unqualifiedly condemning" the Sullivan law as "a breeder and inciter of crime against the law-abiding citizen."

On November 12, 1930, the *New York Telegram* condemned a recent letter in support of the Sullivan law, and said:

"It is this utter blindness of fact and logic that has put on our statute books laws which load all the dice against the decent citizen."

Testimony such as the foregoing can not be ignored, it can not be smiled away, and it can not be refuted. Let us now consider briefly why the Sullivan law has been such an abject failure; why it has increased rather than diminished crimes of violence in New York.

The folly of the law lies in the fact that to a great extent it disarms the decent and law-abiding citizen through its requirement of a license to purchase or possess a pistol. We must not be understood as asserting that the purchase of pistols should not be surrounded with safeguards. We shall speak at a later point of what those safeguards should be. A license to purchase, however, places upon the citizen a burden of hardship which is an effective bar to his procuring the weapon for legitimate purposes in the case of all but the most determined person. This is proved by the fact that during the first year of the Sullivan law the purchase of pistols by legitimate buyers in New York fell off by approximately 94 per cent. That such a result was not desirable is shown by the steady increase in homicides and other crimes of violence and the rapid rise in robbery-insurance rates since that time.

The worst feature of the Sullivan law, however, is the provision requiring a license to possess a pistol. Such a license provision in New York City reaches the acme of absurdity, because it must be renewed annually. In other parts of the State it is slightly less troublesome because licenses may be granted for longer periods. Mere failure to renew a license, to which the citizen has no right, and which is granted grudgingly, is a crime. Such a law is an insult to every American. This rule is probably as great a deterrent to the original purchase of the gun as is the purchase license provision itself.

It is a common thing in New York for a man to be arrested and charged with "violation of the Sullivan law" when, in connection with a fire or in any other accidental way, the police come across some ancient handgun in his house. It is quite certain that tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of

thousands, of good citizens are today in danger of arrest and conviction because of this situation. To disarm the honest people of a great American State and to deprive them of the means of self-protection and defense is a great wrong. To threaten them with jail if they possess the means of defending themselves, their families, or their property is a practice, the existence of which one could hardly credit, if it did not actually exist in the State of New York.

The provision of a license to possess a pistol is the most harmful provision of law which has ever been devised with reference to guns. Only slightly less harmful is the provision of a license to purchase. These provisions accomplish absolutely nothing in crime prevention; they disarm the law-abiding citizen; they increase crimes of violence by diminishing the means of resistance to crime. Those who advocate them are allies, unconsciously perhaps, of the underworld, of the thug, the gangster, and the assassin.

EXAMPLES OF THE LAW'S FUTILITY

Before we leave this branch of the subject we wish to mention a few striking incidents in support of the statement that the Sullivan law in particular, and similar laws in general, are utterly ineffective in keeping pistols out of the hands of criminals.

On November 3, 1926, an outbreak occurred in the Tombs prison in New York City. In spite of the Sullivan law and the vigilance of all of the keepers, three prisoners succeeded in providing themselves with pistols and attempted to shoot their way out. Before they were subdued they killed the warden and one keeper.

On July 28, 1929, inmates of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., succeeded in possessing themselves of pistols, rifles, and riot guns from the prison arsenal. While they did not succeed in making good their escape several persons were killed in the fighting which ensued.

Again on December 11, 1929, a number of Auburn convicts revolted, armed with pistols which they had secured in the preceding July and which the most diligent search had failed to reveal. They captured the warden and several guards. A desperate and prolonged struggle ensued, while the result at times apparently trembled in the balance. Before a semblance of order was restored, the principal keeper of the prison was killed as well as several of the revolting convicts.

Similar scenes were enacted on October 3, 1929, at the State Penitentiary at Canon City, Colo., where four guards were shot by convicts who had armed themselves with pistols. The deaths of these unfortunate guards, who were captured by the revolting prisoners, resulted upon the refusal of the warden to open the gates and allow a general escape.

On November 1, 1930, four convicts, each armed with a pistol, attempted to shoot their way out of Sing Sing (New York) State Prison. One of them committed suicide after being wounded by a keeper.

Details of many similar tragedies may be

collected by anyone who is sufficiently interested.

The moral to be drawn from these accounts is obvious. The man in prison is no better and no worse than he was while at large. If prison walls and prison discipline, if isolation from the world and the ceaseless vigilance of alert and numerous guards, if desperate odds and the fear of death can not keep pistols out of the hands of convicts, how can any sane man believe that the Sullivan law or any other statute can keep pistols out of the hands of thugs, upon whom restraining hands and prison gates have not yet closed, who breathe the air of freedom and who plot their crimes, undeterred alike by thoughts of prison bars, the hangman's noose, or the electric chair?

THE LICENSE TO CARRY A PISTOL

A further provision of the Sullivan law, which, however, did not originate with it, and which is found in the laws of a great many States, requires mention. We refer to the requirement of a license to carry a pistol concealed upon the person. Opinions may differ with respect to this point—indeed many fair-minded people believe that this also is an unreasonable and undesirable provision of law. It is, however, and has for a long time been a common statutory requirement. In the opinion of the writer, it is a reasonable and on the whole a desirable provision of law. It does not interfere in itself with the purchase or possession of a pistol in one's home or place of business nor with its use for most of its many legitimate purposes. The practice of carrying a concealed weapon on the streets and in other public places is, in general, an undesirable practice. The real need for such use is comparatively uncommon, and in our opinion a person who has a genuine reason to carry a pistol should reasonably be required to secure a permit so to do. Such a rule appears to be of distinct assistance to the police and to contribute toward, rather than to destroy, public order and safety. The principle has received general approval in this country.

FINGERPRINTING

One remaining topic suggested by the Sullivan law, as applied to the city of New York, is the matter of fingerprinting. That this is entirely unnecessary in the city of New York is indicated by the statement of Police Commissioner McLaughlin, already referred to, to the effect that he had never heard of a case of misuse of a pistol by a licensee.

While fingerprinting is infallible for purposes of identification and might well be applied to bank depositors, automobile licensees, and many others, the fact remains that it is at the present time exclusively associated, in the minds of the public, with criminals and "rogues galleries." The almost universal feeling with respect to it is that it is an indignity. Perhaps this feeling ought not to exist, but we must take facts as we find them. Human feeling can not with propriety be disregarded when we are dealing with human beings. Feeling and not logic usually controls

society. At the present time people feel that fingerprinting is an outrage and an insult, in the case of law-abiding citizens. Witness the following typical outburst, taken from the *New York Times* of July 23, 1930:

"Fingerprinting of traffic violators and other petty offenders who go to prison because they can not pay fines was denounced as 'outrageous' in the Bronx Traffic Court yesterday by Magistrate William C. Dodge. He suspended the sentences of five persons who could not pay their fines rather than send them to jail and submit them to the indignity of being fingerprinted. The order requiring fingerprinting in such cases, he asserted, puts respectable citizens in the same category with hardened criminals."

A committee of the Merchants Association of New York reported, in 1928:

"With respect to the proposal to require the fingerprinting of all licensed motor-vehicle operators, your committee * * * believes that any legislation at this time to impose this requirement upon all operators of motor vehicles would be vigorously opposed. * * * It would be inexpedient to attempt to secure the passage of such legislation."

Approximately 98 per cent of the users of pistols are as honest, law-abiding, and reputable as any class of citizens to be found. To require them to be fingerprinted is to discourage the proper use of pistols for self-protection, the safety of property, and other desirable purposes. In the present state of the public mind, therefore, it is not only unreasonable to single out pistol owners to be fingerprinted along with felons; it is dangerous because it tends to increase crime by discouraging or decreasing effective resistance to crime and criminals.

POLICE RECORDS

It has long been thought by students of crime prevention that records should exist of the distinguishing numbers of pistols, preserved in such a way as to afford possible clues to the police of the perpetrators of crimes of violence. One of the most glaring defects of police organization—one of the most obvious ways in which the scientific development of police work has lagged—has been and still is in respect to criminal statistics and records. Local or even State records are not adequate. Some effective means should be devised for keeping records on a national scale. So far comparatively little has been done in this direction. Until it is done, and adequately done, we shall continue to blunder along in the present more or less haphazard way.

Unfortunately many foreign pistols are not numbered, and even when they are American dealers, especially of the mail- or express-order variety, have kept no records of them or of the purchasers. It has, however, been the practice of American makers for many years to number their guns and, with some exceptions, to keep careful records of the

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Random Notes

By PERRY D. FRAZER

IT IS the common rather than the extraordinary practice of rifle-shooters to have some pet hobby to ride, and this being a fact, while fellow shooters may indulge in a quiet laugh, they respect the other fellow's whims, and let it go at that. I have been a rifle-shooter for more than fifty years, and in that time have seen some fearful and wonderful dinguses used or tried out, but the prize one of all is a common soup bone. If I'd give you fifty guesses you'd never think of a way to apply a soup bone to a shooter's kit; so I'll keep you in suspense no longer.

The shooter who employs this device is no beginner, but as he is an office man, and not hardened by vigorous use of his muscles—these are a little tender—when he shoots in the prone position for a couple of hours, the sling strap irritates his arm muscles; hence the utility of the flat bone referred to. After the loop in the strap has been adjusted to his arm, the soup bone is inserted between arm and loop, where it fits as nicely as you please, and acts as a buffer or cushion. Can you beat it?

To some rifle-shooters the subject of a spotting scope is not much of a problem. Offhand they seem to think any ordinary small telescope will answer all one's requirements, and the more compact it is, the better. Reasoning in this way, the average shooter buys a four-draw telescope with an object glass an inch or more in diameter, and tries it out. Disappointment is the result nine times out of ten. The glass may be rated at 20- or 30-power magnification (probably is about 6 in reality), and with such poor lenses, so badly placed, that one can not adjust the focus sharply at any distance. Not only will it fail to show bullet holes in the black, but it will not show any bullet hole distinctly. The next thing is to buy a glass a bit larger, but still one that seems to be a bargain at the price. It may work after a fashion on very favorable days, but will never do what one expects it should.

If one persists, gaining experience as he goes along, eventually he may acquire a really good glass, like the Bardou or the Vion; power up to 40 diameters, object lens 2½ or 3 inches, length 3 feet or more, cost, around \$40—a glass with which he can really spot bullet holes at 50, 100, and 200 yards, but very bulky and heavy. By this time he will have gotten over the notion that his outlay for a shooting outfit ends with the acquisition of rifle and ammunition, for he will depend so much upon this good spotting scope that he will rightly consider it something he can not with satisfaction do without. And if it is a good one, he should prize it highly, for it is a great comfort to see exactly where each shot lands, without asking some other owner of a glass to stop shooting and spot for him. And he can shoot alone all day and see and know just what he

is doing—a tremendous aid in acquiring skill in shooting.

On our outdoor range I frequently shoot alone all day without seeing another soul. Getting there necessitates quite a long walk through the woods, and as my complete equipment is heavier than I would like to have it, I long ago tried to reduce this weight wherever possible. I like a big spotting scope, with a 3-inch object glass; but while one can not well have a better one than is at all portable, such a scope is good for nothing else in the rifleman's world than for spotting bullet holes in a target. One can not carry it on hikes, it can not be held offhand, and even for spotting it must be supported at two points or the tubes will eventually wear, sag, and throw the delicate lenses out of proper alignment. A swivel tripod is a handy device, but supporting a long, heavy telescope at its balancing point is not a good thing for what is really a delicate instrument. Furthermore, in a strong wind the tube must be rigidly supported, else you can see nothing at all through it.

For shooting at 50 yards binoculars of bulky, and neither large enough nor powerful enough for the best results in spotting. Some years ago I purchased a Carl Zeiss monocular 8-power are excellent, and they are also handy for hunting and hiking; but they are glass of twelve diameters, thinking it would be a good makeshift for spotting indoors, and at 50, possibly 100 yards. I used it two years, and it was very satisfactory. At 50 and 100 yards it showed all bullet holes in the black, and although I had never contemplated using it at 200 yards, on trying it I was astonished to find that with good light, I could spot fairly well at that range. As this firm makes a 16-power monocular glass, I disposed of the 12 and purchased a 16. This one I have used for three seasons. The object lens is 40-mm. (1.57 inches), length 6 inches, weight only 15½ ounces. The illumination is wonderfully good; the definition all one could ask for.

Indoors, and at 50 and 100 yards, it will show every bullet hole in the bull. At 200 yards it will show every mark in the white, and nearly every .30-caliber hole in the bull, except in very poor light, while with a clean target I can see nearly all .22-caliber holes in the black, and when one knows that his rifle will place every bullet about where it is held, if he sees no shots outside the bull, he is reasonably sure they are in it. So this small spotter is handier all around than many big telescopes of thrice its bulk and weight. It has a strap, and being smaller than binoculars, it is a handy all-around glass, for spotting, hunting, and hiking. For the last-named uses the small field is objectionable, this being about 4 feet at 100 yards. And of course one can not hold it offhand quite as steadily as he might binoculars of 8-power. But it is well adapted to use on a swivel tripod,

and focusing is a one-hand matter, accomplished merely by turning the collar on the eyepiece. Judging from the difficulty I have had with the best telescopes in spotting when mirage cuts visibility down, it seems to me that I can see more distinctly with the monocular on unfavorable days. We shoot over an old meadow that is never cut over; hence it is soft under foot until midsummer, so that on a bright day, the heat waves simmer, and cut down visibility, particularly at 50 and 100 yards, where the target frames are placed nearer the ground than are the 200-yard frames. The short, small glass, on its rigid support, is seldom affected in the least by strong winds.

As to cost, that of the monocular is a little less than for a good 30-40-power telescope. For a tripod there is a section of aluminum tubing cut open and bent to hold the glass securely, its inside being covered with glove leather. The brass lug underneath is bored and tapped for a camera-tripod screw. Sometimes it is used on a light-wood camera tripod, but usually on its own standard, which consists of a three-quarter-inch set of salt-water fishing-rod ferrules, with three short, detachable legs of steel. Jam these legs into the ground, tilt the standard to proper level, then swing the glass into the target by turning the male ferrule. It may be raised and lowered by sliding this ferrule.

The Colt Police Positive Special with 5-inch barrel, is just the thing for home protection, and for carrying handily in belt or shoulder holster. It has good rough wood grips that never slip in the hand. The rounded front sight is matted laterally and does not glitter in the sunlight. The rear-sight notch is milled out square and clean; all edges protected from holster wear. The top of frame is matted its entire length. For plain open sights the combination is fine. I wish we could have had such sights on the Colt Frontier of the early 80's. The trigger is grooved; the let-off crisp and smooth. While I have owned several Colts of this caliber and model, the latest one is "the finest of the lot." One never ceases marveling at the accuracy and penetration obtainable with this little gun, for it has not an ounce of surplus metal.

As some outdoor ranges have no protection from showers, a waterproof of some sort is indicated. For the purpose one may obtain four yards of the heaviest Egyptian cotton (airplane cloth). This comes 42 inches wide and weighs about 6 ounces per yard. Dye it dull green, cut in two lengths, each 6 feet long, have seam sewed in each end, then waterproof with paraffin shaved and dissolved, in the sun, in a half gallon of turpentine. Let sheets dry on a line several days, to evaporate most of the turps and all of the odor, and they will serve for years. If you are shooting when a shower comes up, cover rifle and kit with one sheet, and use the other one as a poncho. Folding does not break the cloth or affect the filling, and even at the freezing point the sheets remain soft and pliable.



Hunting Rifles I Have Known

By KENNETH FULLER LEE

MY EARLIEST lesson in connection with the use of the hunting rifle had to do with trajectory, and it made a deep impression upon my childish mind. That wasn't all, either. As a matter of sordid fact, I was unable to sit down with any degree of comfort for a solid week thereafter.

My father and I were taking one of our frequent hunting trips in a wooded area near home that afternoon, and as usual, he was carrying his double Greener 12-gauge, while I tagged along at his heels with the old Winchester .45-90 saddle-gun which Dad had brought back to Maine when he left Kansas.

A lot of gun, that old .45-90! It threw a lead pun'kin as large as your thumb, propelled by a charge of black powder which was guaranteed to deliver a wallop at both ends, particularly when fired from a short-barreled carbine weighing 6 pounds or so. It had slain wolves, coyotes, antelope, and undoubtedly had been used to sling lead at a man or two in the course of its long and varied career.

I was twelve years old at the time, and rear sights were more or less of a mystery to me. It seemed like a nice thing to play with, that odd-looking little step-ladder of metal mounted on the rear end of the barrel, so I shoved it up about four notches just for luck, and promptly forgot all about it.

Dad killed a couple of partridges with the shotgun. He was pretty handy with any sort of a weapon, and then we came to the edge of a little clearing in the

woods, and there was a nice buck feeding as unconcernedly as you please on a grassy little knoll about a hundred yards distant.

"Gimme that rifle!" hissed Dad, passing the shotgun back to me and flopping down in a nice, comfortable prone position as he caught sight of that fat buck, which at that time represented a godsend to a man with a family of four growing kids to feed.

I dropped down beside him, shivering with delighted anticipation as the hammer of the old Winchester went "snick." That deer was as good as dead, for Dad could tag a woodchuck at that distance as easy as nothing. Hadn't I seen him do it, time and again? Huh!

"Wham!" The .45-90 roared and bucked, and a cloud of smoke rolled up from our position. Out in the field the buck threw up his great antlers and snorted; then went on feeding. Dad swore softly as he shoved the lever home. "Overshot him, d'mn it."

He settled down again and drew a careful bead, lower on the buck's sleek shoulder this time, and touched off the Coast Artillery again. The buck snorted, and jumped a few feet, then went to feeding again. Dad swore, not so softly, jacked in the third shell, slammed it across, fed the fourth one in and drove that at the buck. Then the hammer clicked on an entirely empty gun, and that was that. No more shells—no buck—no meat for the family.

Seldom have I been privileged to listen to such eloquence as Dad produced when he happened to glance down at his rear sight, set for about 400 yards! No wonder that buck had been so blasé about being shot at: probably the closest bullet had whined its way 7 feet over his back. So I got my first lesson in gunnery then and there—and it stuck.

That lesson is as good today as it was then, more than twenty years ago, so I'll pass it along: Set your hunting rifle sights for the average distance at which you expect to shoot most of the time, and then keep your fingers off 'em. The minute you start trying to set your sights for varying distances in the field, you're licked.

Set them and then lock them; and hold over or under on the game, according to your own best judgment. Learn to estimate the



Just as he fell

distances closely; learn the bullet drop for any given game range, and leave the sights alone—and keep on doing it. There is the formula for a successful game shot, right at the outset of this very nontechnical article.

Since the sad day mentioned the writer has owned and operated about fifty assorted hunting rifles of many makes and calibers, and has been so situated that it has been possible to try most of them out pretty thoroughly on game, large and small. The Editor of this magazine has asked me to jot down a few of my experiences with some of these rifles, for the alleged benefit of other hunters, actual or prospective—so here goes.

In the first place, there is no such thing as the ideal deer gun. The amount of power required in a hunting arm depends entirely upon the amount of woodcraft and shooting ability possessed by the party who is going to use that arm. A thorough woodsman, who knows his game and its habits and the country in which he is to hunt—provided he has the shooting eye to go with his knowledge—can kill all the deer he'll need with an accurate .22 using the plain L. R. cartridge. A .25-20 will be amply powerful, and the little .32-20, using high-velocity loads, will make him a darn nice little tool, provided he isn't going to run into anything heavier than the white-tails above referred to. The statement just made may be criticized—no doubt will be—but it is made with careful consideration, for the writer has killed deer, and plenty of them, with the three loads just mentioned.

But these are not suitable deer loads, by any means, for the man who goes hunting in strange country for ten days or two weeks out of each year. He wants something that has a wallop; that will kill or immediately anchor his game even when improperly placed, as it will be most of the time.

The .25-35 and .25-36 type of rifles, including the very popular little Remington .25 rimless, make very excellent deer guns in the hands of a capable marksman, although you will doubtless find plenty of shooters who will state that they are too light and have not sufficient wallop for deer and black bear.

Paper "punch" is something which has never meant very much to the writer, for there are so many things entering into this matter of comparative energy that it seems almost a waste of time to discuss it.

I had one of the first .22 Hi-Powers which came into Maine, and was all hot and bothered over the remarkable claims made for it at the time. Tigers and lions were being slain with it, according to the advertisements; and it had an awful wallop—on paper.

So upriver it went; and the first day out I got a running shot with it at a big doe; nudged her in the ribs a bit too far back, and away she went, without leaving a sign of

blood on the leaves to trail her by. It had been a pretty easy shot, too.

In a week of hunting that little rifle wounded several nice deer, and finally I did manage to down a big buck with it, the tiny pellet landing on his neck bone, and chopping a 3-inch hole in it. He stayed down, that big boy. But the imp was no favorite with me, so one of the guides bought it and went to work with it, wounding deer and losing them.

Figuring that perhaps the little rifle had not been specially accurate, I bought two more of them and targeted both very carefully, using a sandbag and sling strap, first fitting the rifles with the best sights obtainable at the time. It may have been just tough luck, but neither of those little rifles could be counted upon to hold a 6-inch group at 100 yards, which is poor accuracy. The short, light barrels vibrated too much.

The action of the little 60-grain pellet, traveling along at the then high speed of

the neck and allowed the bullets to drop out. This same poor brass case gave trouble from another cause: quite often the extractor would yank out a couple of bits of brass from the rim of the shell, leaving the empty cartridge hopelessly wedged into the chamber, and requiring the services of a stiff rod to drive it out before the repeater could be made to function again. Time went on, and all these things passed away; and the .250-3,000 proved to be one corking, darn nice load for small and medium game.

Then, along in 1920, the little bolt-action arm using the same cartridge came out, and promptly supplanted the former model in the writer's affections. It was a sweet-balanced little tool, with nice lines, and worked nicely—for a time. Then the shotgun type safety mounted on top of the grip let go, for no apparent reason, making it necessary to do one of two things: carry the rifle full-cocked with no safety, or with the firing pin resting on the primer of an unexploded shell. Neither

of these systems appealing to the writer, the little rifle was turned in, and the next purchase—a Mannlicher 6.5 mm.—supplanted it.

That little Mannlicher was pretty fully written up in this magazine not long ago, so I won't bore you by raving about it now, except to state that it was, without any exception, the finest little deer gun that ever came my way. Equipped with an 18-inch barrel and a nice set of sights, using either the 140- or 160-grain loads with fine accuracy, it was as fatal as a dose of strichnine at any reasonable game range, and always anchored everything it hit—which was plenty.

At different times I owned a couple of .303 Savage rifles in the lever-action carbine models. They were fine deer rifles, and the cartridge is still a prime favorite with a great many old and

experienced hunters. Sighted right, that .303 lands about where it is pointed; and what it will do to a deer, bear, or even a bull moose, is just too bad. When Savage came out with their latest model, the Super-Sporter, they overlooked a bet in not making it for the .303. That is a better cartridge than the .30-30, which was retained; and fully as good as the .300, also retained.

That .30-30, by the way, although it is an extremely popular load and probably outsells every other cartridge today, just as the old .44 W. C. F. used to outsell everything else at one time, is no favorite with this writer. It will kill game, no doubt about it; but it is not, and never was, an exceptionally accurate load, and the real gun-cranks always fought rather shy of it. It never won any shooting matches in sections where there were .32-40's and .38-55's to be had, either. But it isn't safe to pick on the old "thutty-thutty," for it has too many friends just



A deer usually does not allow the hunter much time

itching to take a couple of cracks at its truders; so we'll let it rest. I never kept one of 'em long.

At intervals I owned and operated every one of the Remington and Winchester automatics, in all calibers. Of the Winchester group, the only one suited for use on even medium game was the .401, which throws a sizeable slug that works fine in the brush and will anchor a deer, bear, or moose at close range; but it is not suitable for use in open country. The .32, .35, and .351 were all unsatisfactory weapons to me personally, although each of them found admirers; otherwise the manufacturers could not have gone on making them. They functioned well, a peculiarly Winchester characteristic; but the cartridges were not sufficiently powerful, and did not possess inherent accuracy in any degree.

Remington's automatic rifles were an improvement, ballistically and mechanically. The .25-caliber had very light recoil, fine accuracy, and delivered a good punch at fairly long range. The .30 and .32 made excellent deer rifles, and were purchased eagerly by hunters all over the country; and they still retain their prestige. I kept my .32 Remington for some time, and used and liked it a lot. It had plenty of punch, held up pretty well on long shots, and was a killing load.

I also had the slide-action arm using the .25 rimless, and another using the .35 rimless loads. The former was a fine little tool, shot well and balanced splendidly. It came in for a lot of use as a chuck rifle, accounting for many of the little chaps before I swapped it for something else.

The .35 rimless, in the slide-action arm, proved to have a kick that took all the pleasure out of shooting it. There was another fault, which I believe has since been corrected, in these slide-action repeaters when they first appeared. After they had been used for a short time, the slide would smooth up and rattle to beat the band when being carried, a feature which adds nothing to the joys of a still hunter.

I once saw a roomful of hunters establish a new world's record for clearing the deck, when a brother hunter hung a .351 Winchester over a slanting peg in the dining room of a certain sporting camp, with the peg through the trigger guard and the barrel of the rifle pointing floorward. The rifle went off three times before the recoil pushed it off the peg; and by that time there were no hunters in the room at all. It was possible to fire those early Winchester auto.'s by slamming the butt heavily on the ground, too, but this was never a very popular form of outdoor sport. In fact, I never happened to hear of anyone's trying it more than once.

For several years I used and swore by a little Winchester Model '92 half-magazine carbine using the now-despised .38-40 cartridge. The little gun had been entirely nickel-plated from stem to stern, and I used it for smashing bricks, potatoes, and blocks of wood in aerial work for exhibition purposes. It balanced so sweetly that I was unable to resist carrying it into the Big

Woods every fall; and it killed plenty of deer, too.

Of course, most of my shots were in dense timber—typical Maine hunting—where shots of 50 or 60 yards were more common than the longer ones. In fact, about the only really long shots were those that I went out after deliberately, on burnt land or the shore of some wilderness lake. And when I went after them the .38-40 was left religiously at home.

A deer hit in the neck, head, or shoulder with the .38-40 at such close ranges would usually stay right where it was put; and if it did get away there'd be blood enough to locate it by. On one very memorable occasion, while hunting at Umsaskis Lake in the Upper Allagash with Donat De Perry, a former game warden, it was my luck to see De Perry kill two successive deer with this little rifle, putting an eye out for each of them at distances of 60 or 70 feet. It was a nice little rifle to decapitate a grouse with, too—that .38-40.

The .44-40 was another nice short-range game cartridge, and probably in its day accounted for more game than all other calibers combined, for it came out at a time when there was still a lot of game left, and it swept into immediate popularity. The rifles handling this short, stubby cartridge were made with full-length magazines which held a whole flock of shells, and the owners were still unacquainted with the high-powered breed of rifle. This cartridge had pretty fair accuracy, did not step aside for small twigs, and at short and medium ranges was a sufficiently killing load for deer and black bear, of which it took heavy toll before being supplanted by the .30-30, years later.

The .33 Winchester was, and still is, one of the finest cartridges produced for this type of game. I had a couple of them, shot them as much as I could afford to, and have nothing but the highest praise for that cartridge and the gun which uses it.

During the past few years Winchester, Remington, and Savage have all been specializing to quite an extent on the bolt-action arms, and it has been my privilege to shoot nearly all of the weapons produced during this advanced period. The .270 Winchester is a corking good load; and one which is, to my mind, being slighted by a lot of gun-cranks who are not sufficiently familiar with it to recognize its obvious advantages. I tried it out on deer, and it is a sweet load—one which holds up to the extreme hunting range (400 yards) with no necessity for holding over to amount to anything. When that bullet lands on anything solid it does damage.

The rifle itself is well made and well balanced, functions splendidly, and has a lot to recommend it to the practical hunter. Yet it is not selling well—at least in the sections in which the writer has been hunting—although this may be due to the difficulty of securing the loads for it except in large centers. To my mind it is absolutely the finest commercial hunting arm and load to be had in America today, judging from my own experience with it.

The justly popular .30-06 in any of its

many and varied forms is a lot of gun, especially when it is cut down to about a 20-inch barrel and equipped with a Mannlicher type stock, as is sometimes done. If the weight can be kept down to around 7½ pounds without interfering with accuracy, such a rifle is about as near perfection as anyone need ask for, particularly when equipped with a ramp on the prow and a nice, tight micrometer on the rear end of the barrel.

Scope sights are being improved right along; also the mounts for the same, which are fully as important. In the brush, where long shots are infrequent, the hunter with normal vision does not require such an aid, although if he can afford the cost of the best and most modern equipment, he can have lots of fun using it. My personal bank roll has never permitted me to indulge any whimsies I might have had in this direction; but with a good set of iron sights, properly seated and battened down on my armament, I never felt my handicaps in the game fields very severely.

Every hunter develops a technique of his own after he has been at it a while. Speed of fire is important to some riflemen who hunt game; to others it ranks as a non-essential. I have in mind two Maine guides, both excellent hunters with a long list of game in their records.

Guy T— is a long, rangy specimen with a shock of red hair and a genial disposition, and as full of pranks as a ten-year-old in spite of his forty years or so. He uses, and swears by, a Remington .32 automatic; and when Guy jumps a bunch of deer he starts after them on a keen run, bounding over the blow-downs and firing whenever he catches a glimpse of a flag. He frequently empties a couple of clips—ten shots in all—in one of these seemingly wild fusillades. And he gets his game—never doubt it.

Tom L—, a leather-visaged old-timer who hunts from the same set of camps, carries a Marlin .38-55 with an octagon barrel and a nice set of sights. His style of hunting is altogether at variance with Guy's; but he kills just as much game. Tom wears soft-soled moccasins, and goes pussyfooting it upwind along the ridges, stopping every few yards to peer ahead and listen for the crackling of a twig or the thump of a hard hoof on the leafy soil. He has eyes like a fish-hawk's, and can pick out the flick of a deer's ears or flag with unerring instinct. He rarely carries more than six cartridges with him, and he makes very sure that there is a channel clear from the muzzle of the old Marlin to the deer's shoulder before he shoots. Tom is an artist, in his way.

"Ef I don't drop her in her tracks, she c'n go! I hain't got no time t' be a-racin' an' a-chasin' ov deer," he declares frequently. At the camp, the other guides keep a close check-up on the activities of these two premier woodsmen, simply by listening to the shots. If there is a barrage laid down, with the shots echoing into each other from the speed of firing, that will be Guy. And he'll have a deer, too! But if a single shot cracks out, far up the side of Gray Nubble, or down in the heart of Lacey's Swamp, that will be

Tom. And he'll have a deer, "sure as shootin'!" Each to his own style of work, and one as effective as the other; but Guy burns up a case of ammunition in a season, while Tom uses, perhaps, a box.

The use of the sling strap, in deer hunting, is a matter to be settled by the individual. Personally, I have no use for it. Most of the shots one gets do not permit time to monkey with adjusting a strap, which is of doubtful benefit anyway in the case of running shots. With the rifle stock cuddled tight to the shoulder, the left arm extended midway of the forestock for quick swinging, and both eyes open, a careful squeeze with the front bead well centered will usually save you a lot of subsequent trouble in chasing wounded game, if the rifle and load are accurate and of fair power.

With open sights, the majority of misses are caused by hasty shooting, the hunter getting excited in the presence of game, and failing to pull the front bead down into the rear notch, where it belongs. It is perfectly safe to state that 90 per cent of the deer missed at close range would have been hit if the rifleman had held a foot lower.

If everyone used rear sights on the aperture principle, a lot more game would be slain annually, for such sights, properly adjusted, and used with a modicum of common sense, will absolutely prevent overshooting. The aperture can be a fairly large one, and a coarse bead may be used to permit of locating it more readily in poor or uncertain lights.

With the average deer rifle used today, the sights can be set for 100 yards' range; then the rifleman can hold it a bit low on close shots and a bit high on longer ones, and everything will be lovely between 25 and 200 yards, owing to the improved trajectory of the loads now in common use.

Muzzle energy is mighty deceptive stuff. Your rifle may have a paper punch of a ton or so; and yet if the bullet is one of the long, peaked-nose, stream-lined type with metal patching running too near the business end, bustling along at around 3,000 feet per second, it may slip through your deer without opening up, and make a clean hole. On the other hand, it may mushroom properly and distribute bits of copper and lead all over the unfortunate animal's chassis, knocking it flatter than a pancake and ruining most of the meat for eating purposes.

In my opinion, the shape of a bullet has a lot to do with its actual effect upon game, regardless of the amount of muzzle energy it is credited with. A flat-nosed slug, such as the old .44-40, traveling at comparatively slow speed, will do more to convince a deer that it is quitting time than a full-patched .30-06 load developing three or four times as much energy.

And for real, knockdown ability, the round-ball shot from a 12-gauge shotgun has got everything licked to a frazzle that the writer has ever experimented with. It is not accurate at all; and if you hit a deer with it you can chalk it down as one of those lucky breaks that a good hunter sometimes has handed to him. But it will flatten 'em out—

never doubt it! Any game creature, up to and including a full-grown bull moose, that gets socked with one of those rambling pun'kins is going to stay right where he was when it connected with him. You can hear those big slugs land, too—and it is a most business-like sound.

If a bullet has sufficient sectional area it can stand a full metal patch and still be a deadly game load. Some time ago the writer had an article in this magazine relating to the use of the Colt .45 auto. pistol on game. A bullet of .45 caliber or larger will drop a deer almost in its tracks even when that bullet is fully jacketed, provided the animal is hit anywhere in a reasonably vital spot.

My own experiences with the new type of hollow-pointed game loads has been very satisfactory, the bullets mushrooming well and usually living up to their reputation for deadliness. The main advantage of these loads, however, lies in their immunity to mutilation when carried loose in the pocket or when being pushed into a magazine and mauled around as a bullet so often is. The pointed soft-nose was always getting chewed up and battered about, which did not add a thing to the accuracy of its flight later on.

A deer's system is capable of absorbing a certain amount of shock; and after that anything is liable to happen, and frequently does. A shot in the neck, head, or foreshoulder will usually put a deer down in its tracks. The spine shot will do the same thing, but should not be deliberately attempted except at close range and by an expert.

If you do not succeed in putting your deer off its feet with your first shot, the amount of lead it can take is sometimes little short of amazing. The writer has known deer to travel a long distance with five or six bullets in various parts of their anatomy. A broken leg will not slow a deer up to amount to anything, and it is of no use to hustle along on a blood trail left by an animal wounded in this manner. Leave him alone for a while, and ten chances to one he'll lie down within a quarter-mile or so, and stiffen up to such an extent that you can get him later.

Low down in the shoulder is the best shot of all, and the one which gives the inexpert hunter the most latitude. If his shot lands a trifle high, or a bit too far back, it will still be fatal. If the deer is standing head on, the sights should be held low on the base of the neck, as near the "sticking hole" as you can make it.

"Low and ahead" is the rule for running shots, and pains must be taken to catch your running game in an opening, for bullets have an uncanny faculty for locating tree trunks to slam into, a thing which annually saves a lot of game.

If you don't get enough shooting in the course of a year to enable you to make running shots, there is a way to beat the game which works well in most cases. One of my hunting acquaintances habitually carries a police whistle with him, on a short chain suspended from the lapel of his hunting coat. The moment a deer starts off he yanks this whistle to his lips and blows a shrill, pene-

trating blast, which in a lot of cases will stop a deer in its tracks. He gets a lot of standing shots, that hunter friend of mine.

Don't expect every deer that you land on to drop its flag, for this is by no means an infallible test, although some hunters will argue interminably that this is so. I have seen deer go off at a gallop, flag erect and waving, and drop dead within a scant 100 yards of the starting point, with their hearts all shot apart.

A sudden, bucking plunge when the gun cracks is a pretty certain indication of a badly-wounded deer. "Hunching together" is a term that the guides use a great deal, and expresses a deer's action when a bullet lands about as well as anything. The dropped flag is a good sign, but not an infallible one by any means.

The deadliest deer-hunter of them all is the man who has had time to familiarize himself with the locality in which he hunts, and with the habits of his game and the vulnerable points in their bodies. He won't have to take many running shots, for he'll be able to stalk the game properly, and get standing shots at fairly close range. Such a man will not waste his time sitting up nights and worrying about the muzzle energy of his rifle, for he can take the first weapon that comes to hand and kill game with it. All he needs to know is that the gun will shoot where it looks.

But don't do all your shooting during the two months or so of the annual open season on big game. Get out and do your bit toward keeping the vermin in your locality under control, and use that hunting rifle just as often as you possibly can. Shells expended on hawks and owls and woodchucks are being put to the best possible use, and will insure your getting a fresh batch of ammunition every hunting season, which after all is good insurance when you do start out after that real trophy.

A short list of preferred rifles and loads will do to wind up this article with. Understand, however, that the writer is of the firm opinion that there are no poor rifles being manufactured by any of the standard American makers today. They are all good, but some are better than others. The ones listed below would be my own selection in case I were purchasing a new battery—Heaven forbid!

WHITETAIL DEER RIFLES

- (a) .270 W. C. F.
- (b) 6.5 mm. Mannlicher
- (c) .30-06 Rem., Win., Sav.
- (d) .25, .30, .32 rimless
- (e) .250-3,000, .25-35, .25-36
- (f) .32 Special, .303, .33 W. C. F.

BLACK BEAR AND MOOSE

- (a) .30-06
- (b) .33 W. C. F.
- (c) .35 W. C. F.
- (d) .45-70 W. C. F.
- (e) .35 Remington
- (f) .401 Win. auto.

New Safety for the Russian Rifle

By J. L. COLLINS

Fig. I Showing "safety on"

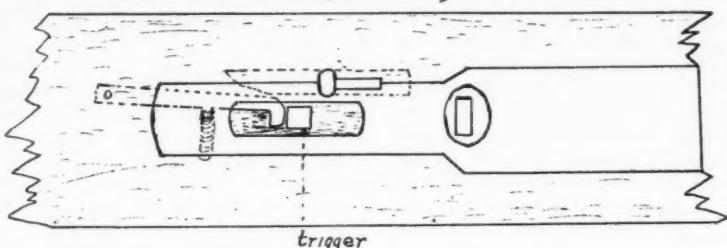


Fig. II. Showing "safety off"

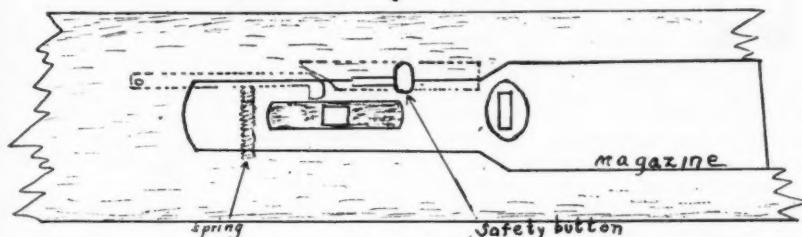
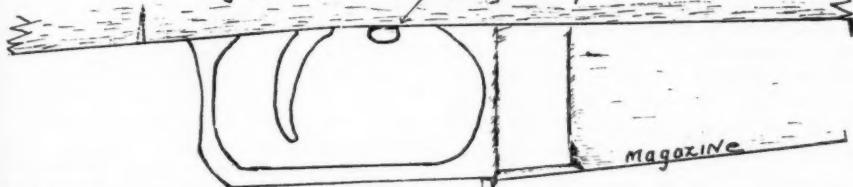


Fig. III Side view showing safety button. "Safety off."



THERE are several thousand Russian military rifles in the possession of sportsmen in this country. These are sturdy, reliable, and hard-shooting guns, but are somewhat awkward to handle and slow in operation. In some cases the awkward features have been largely eliminated by remodeling to the lines of a sporting rifle.

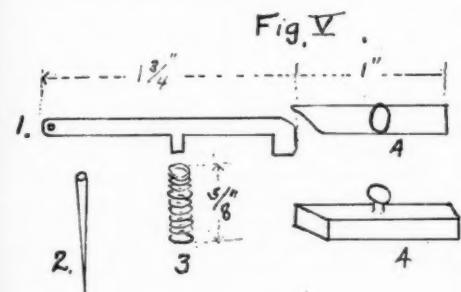
One of the most undesirable features of the Russian rifle is the type of safety with which these guns are provided. To release the safety requires a backward pull of the cocking piece against the strong mainspring, then a twist to the left. This device, although absolutely safe, was not made for speed, and many a good shot is lost because of the delay in operating the safety.

The writer has devised and made a safety

for this gun which can be released with one finger while the gun is being raised to the shoulder. In method of operation it is much the same as the safety on the Remington pump shotgun. A $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch back pull on a button at the side of the trigger guard locks the trigger; a push on the button with the trigger finger releases it. It is so simple that it can be made and installed by anyone.

The necessary parts are shown in Fig. V. No. 1 is the trigger locking piece. By the use of a sharp file it can be made from any flat piece of fairly hard metal which is about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness. No. 2 is a pin made from a wire nail. This pin holds No. 1 in position in the stock. No. 3 is a spring $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, which holds the trigger locking piece (No. 1) away from the trigger when the safety is off. No. 4 is a strip of metal to which the operating button is attached. One end is shaped like a one-sided wedge; the other end is squared. This piece slides back and forth beneath the trigger guard in a groove provided for it. When it is pulled backward it forces the trigger locking piece (No. 1) out of its recess and into the path of the trigger,

triggers the gun.



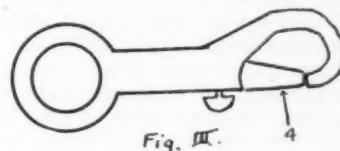
as shown in Fig. I. This sliding block with the operating button was made from the sliding bar of a harness snap, shown in Fig. III, and worked into shape with a file and grindstone.

In Figs. I and V the parts are shown in position as seen when looking down on the under side of the gun. The dotted lines in Fig. I indicate the portions under the trigger guard or embedded in the wood of the stock.

Fig. II indicates the position of the parts when the safety is off.

Fig. IV gives a side view after the safety is installed. Only the button is outside the stock.

The space in the stock for the parts must be recessed under the trigger guard, and far



enough to the side so that they do not interfere with the trigger movements when the safety is off. This recessing can be done with a sharp pocket knife and a small ($\frac{3}{16}$ inch) chisel.

HAVE YOU TRIED SPECKS?

By A. Nut

SOME of us take our shooting rather seriously, and spend quite a bit in trying different guns and pistols. More money goes for any new combination of sights that promises to show sharp targets and help us to make the desired scores.

My own eyesight I considered good. The finest print of the RIFLEMAN looked clear, and I was able to keep posted on all the latest Arms Chest offerings without any trouble whatever. Dad at 84 had no use for glasses, and I thought I was a chip off the old block; but my scores were not good.

Before going to Perry I had my eyes checked up, and found that the letters which looked fuzzy without glasses were made sharp and distinct with them. The needed correction seemed small, for about the ordinary day's duties there seemed hardly any difference in my vision whether I used the glasses or not.

At Perry, after firing the Preliminary Dewar course I left the specks on the firing point, and when missed some time later they could not be found. The next morning, in the Small-Arms School, where I had been making fair scores, the awakening came. I couldn't see 'em! The harder I tried the fuzzier they looked. I was bewildered—sunk. The scores were just too bad.

Yes, I wear glasses now for shooting. With them my eyes do not tire. My scores, while of course not satisfactory (I hope they never will be), are quite a few points better.

On Reloading

By CLINTON WADSWORTH

THE reloading of rifle and pistol cartridges is considered a laborious job by some of our sportsmen of today, while years ago in the old black-powder days most everyone loaded their own shells for rifle and revolver, as well as the brass shotgun shells. Our ammunition manufacturers seem to have forgotten that the war is over, and keep right on charging prewar prices; and these high prices are going to force those that do much shooting to start reloading again, as some of the police forces are doing in our large cities. How are you going to do much practicing with shells at 5-9 cents apiece? Cheaper ammunition will go a long way toward making pistol- and rifle-shooting popular; also help the sale of firearms, to the consternation of those who are trying to promote those freak anti-pistol bills.

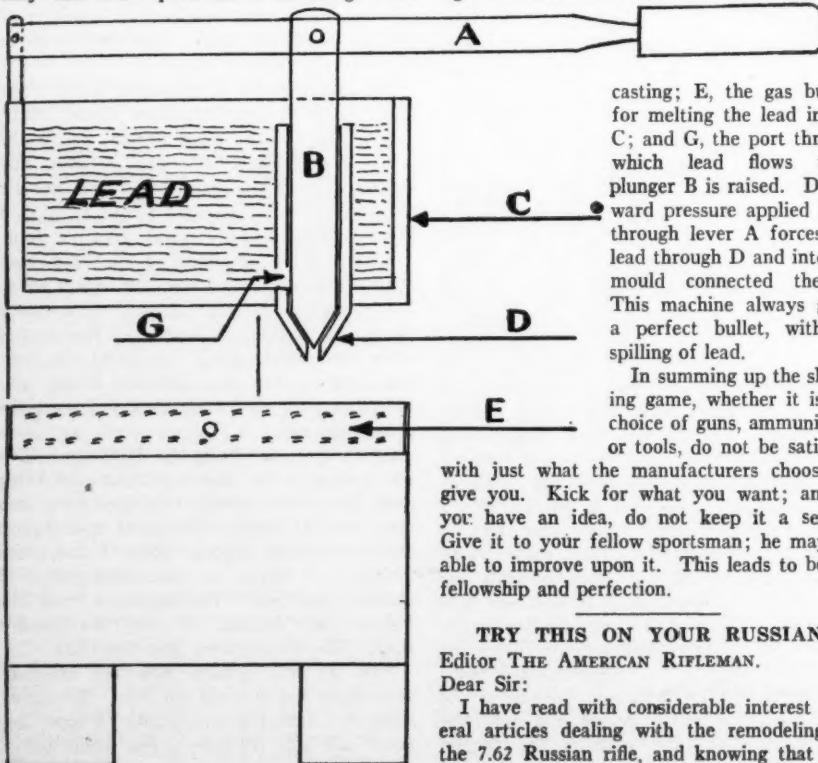
Just figure out the cost of reloading with lead at 12-14 cents a pound, primers at 35 cents per 100, and smokeless powder at \$1.50 a pound. How many shells you can load for a dollar! Of course, you don't have to buy new shells very often; and old lead pipe tempered with a little solder, if you can't get tin, will make your bullets. All that is necessary to turn out first-class ammunition is to have some good tools and use a little care. Some shells are more easily reloaded than others. Some of the tools resize the shells too small to suit me; so I make my own resizing dies. I like to have my shells a rather tight chamber fit, so that they can not expand much in firing. The

constant expansion and contraction of metal soon weakens and crystallizes the shells, and they either split or break off in the chamber; and if you are a long way from home and do not have a broken-shell extractor with you, the day's sport is spoiled.

The regular .45 auto. shells do not stand much reloading, because they swell considerably just forward of the solid head. This is caused by the pressure in the shell when it is being kicked out of the chamber, and the bullet is leaving the barrel. This is why I have made the shell shown

in the sketch, which is extra heavy in the powder chamber. I have made these shells of brass, Monel metal, and cold-rolled steel. The steel is the best and cheapest, but a little harder to machine. Of course the cost of making these shells on the ordinary lathe is prohibitive, but they could be made in quantities on a modern automatic screw machine at a reasonable cost, considering their long life and other advantages.

My bullet-casting machine, illustrated in diagram herewith, is faster than the pot-and-dipper, and makes a full, compressed bullet, with no spilling of the lead. In the diagram, A is the lever that operates the lead plunger B; C, the melting pot; D, the lead outlet against which the bullet mould is held in



casting; E, the gas burner for melting the lead in pot C; and G, the port through which lead flows when plunger B is raised. Downward pressure applied to B through lever A forces the lead through D and into the mould connected thereto. This machine always gives a perfect bullet, with no spilling of lead.

In summing up the shooting game, whether it is the choice of guns, ammunition, or tools, do not be satisfied

with just what the manufacturers choose to give you. Kick for what you want; and if you have an idea, do not keep it a secret. Give it to your fellow sportsman; he may be able to improve upon it. This leads to better fellowship and perfection.

TRY THIS ON YOUR RUSSIAN

Editor THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Dear Sir:

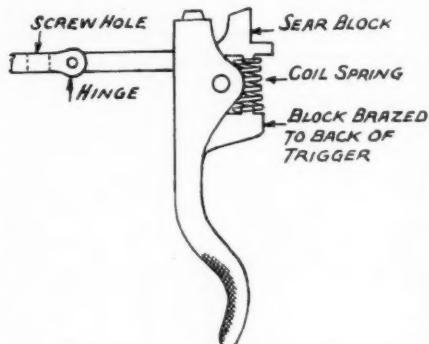
I have read with considerable interest several articles dealing with the remodeling of the 7.62 Russian rifle, and knowing that this

gun is the victim of considerable amateur gunsmithing, I guess a little more won't hurt it.

All the aforementioned articles dealt at length with the remodeling of the stock, and smoothing the action; and also with the development of various loads for this gun, which is all well and good, and for which I am thankful.

However, I have so far been unable to get much information on fixing up what I consider a poor trigger pull, so I am sending you a diagram of a trigger and sear layout which I made after ruining a few of the original parts, in the hope that it may be of some use to some of the boys who like to tinker and are trying to make a gun out of something that is a rather tough proposition.

The whole layout may be made in a few hours with a hacksaw, file, and drill, aside from the services of a welder to braze the small block to the back of the trigger, and harden the sear block.



It has the advantage of permitting full engagement of the sear block, for safety, and is stronger than the original sear spring after the latter has been reduced with a file, and with a light coil spring it really gives nice results.

Hoping that this may be of some service, I am,

Yours truly,

FRED WARNER,
R. F. D. No. 4, Ogden, Utah.

DANGER SIGNAL IDEA FOR INDOOR RANGES

THE latest device for the safety and convenience of members of the Boston (Mass.) Rifle and Revolver Club at their Purchase Street headquarters is a danger signal, operated by a counterweight contrivance at the firing point. When it becomes necessary for any person to do down the range for the purpose of making adjustments, the command "cease firing" being given, the signal is thrown and all targets are illuminated by dimmed red lights only. These lights continue until the range is again clear. This ingenious addition to the Purchase Street range is the work of C. H. Kelly, to whom much credit is due for the high efficiency of the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club range.

PISTOL REGULATION

(Continued from page 17)

purchasers. There are many instances where such records have provided valuable clues for the detection and arrest of criminals. Sometimes criminals remove these numbers, but often they fail to find the maker's secret mark. Gratifying results have been at times obtained through such records. We do not intend to do more than refer to developments in recent years in the way of bullet and barrel identification. The results of such ballistic studies are sometimes sensational. So strong has been the appeal of some of the recent cases to the imagination that some have thought that bullet identification had reached the stage of an exact science, like fingerprinting, and that every bullet could be connected with the gun which fired it. Indeed, it has even been suggested that every pistol before leaving the factory should be "fingerprinted" by preserving a few bullets fired through it. This, however, is obviously impractical because the interior of the barrel, the firing pin, and other parts can so easily be altered or will change because of rust, accident, or other causes.

It would undoubtedly be highly useful in many cases if a record of the distinguishing numbers and of the owners of pistols were in existence. The task of making such a record of existing pistols is difficult, if not impossible. Probably the greatest difficulty, aside from the utter impossibility of getting criminals to register their guns, lies in the reluctance of the reputable citizen to supply the record. He does not fear that his gun will ever be involved in crime, but he regards such efforts on the part of the authorities with suspicion. He has heard and seen too much of the anti-pistol propaganda. Perhaps unreasonably, but quite naturally, he fears that registration is the first step toward confiscation and disarmament.

The State of Arkansas passed a law in 1923 requiring all pistols to be registered. This was repealed in 1925 because it proved to be unworkable. A somewhat similar statute was adopted in Michigan a few years ago and is still in force, requiring what is called "safety inspection." While the police claim that this act has been of some value to them in tracing stolen pistols and punishing the thieves, it is clear that it is ignored by the underworld, as well as by many good people who distrust it.

A statute adopted in Virginia, in 1926, imposing an annual tax on pistols, resembles in some respects a registration law. It is clearly harmful to society because its burden rests entirely upon the law-abiding citizen. It tends inevitably to increase crime because it diminishes the forces of law and order which are opposed to crime. Like the Sullivan law, it defeats its own object which presumably is not revenue but crime prevention.

In general we are of the opinion that it would be impossible to obtain a registration of existing pistols in the United States which would have any great value.

HONEST THINKING VERSUS BUNK

In the study which we have been making of the general subject of pistol legislation up to the present time, we have necessarily been largely occupied with an analysis of the doctrines of those who say that pistols have no value except to the criminal and who have in one form or another advocated their general suppression. We are searching for the truth. The prospector who searches for gold must look facts in the face. He must recognize the difference between gold and worthless rock or clay. He must separate the one from the other. Most of the stuff which he handles must be rejected. Pious wishes will not make gold out of pebbles. And so it is in the search for truth. We must reject what is false and keep only that which is real.

We abhor dishonesty—most of all we abhor intellectual dishonesty, that insidious poison which corrupts the mind. We have no jails for intellectual crooks; we can only destroy them by exposing their crooked thinking.

(Continued on page 42)

HORACE KEPHART

THE entire outdoor population of America, clear to the four corners of the land, will unite in mourning the loss of Horace Kephart, who died in April as the result of an automobile accident which occurred near his home, Bryson City, N. C.

Mr. Kephart was truly the "Grand Old Man" of the campfire and the Lone Trail. During the great number of years that he spent living out in the open, he brought a keen and trained mind to the study of each day's incidents and experiences, and the solutions of problems as they arose; and he thereby gained a wealth of knowledge and outdoor "instinct" possessed by few other men of his time. His books on different phases of outdoor living are the most widely read and quoted of any in this field; while his work, "Camping and Woodcraft," though written years ago, still stands unchallenged as a classic on how to live and travel far from the beaten path and the haunts of men.

In his earlier years Mr. Kephart was an enthusiastic rifleman. He was one of the pioneers in the handloading of the then new, not to say tricky, smokeless powder, and he was in a large measure responsible for the successful development of reduced loads using smokeless powder and lead bullets for use in high-power rifles. In fact, the bullet listed in the "Ideal Handbook" as No. 308206, and which has been and still is one of the most popular cast bullets for reduced loads in .30-caliber rifles, was designed by Mr. Kephart.

"SPRINGFIELD MUZZLE-LOADING SHOULDER ARMS"

By Claud E. Fuller. Published by Francis Banner-man Sons, New York. 176 pages, 8½ x 11; profusely illustrated. \$4.50.

COLLECTORS, historians, and all persons interested in muzzle-loading rifles generally will welcome this new book of Mr. Fuller's, in which the author covers, with care and thoroughness, all the various muzzle-

loading muskets that have been manufactured at Springfield Armory, with an early history of Springfield Armory itself from its inception.

Mr. Fuller's treatment of his subject is both thorough and interesting, and includes a wealth of Ordnance Office correspondence, records, and reports which serve to replace mere opinion and conjecture with definite facts. While Ordnance Office reports, etc., sometimes make very dull reading, the material selected by Mr. Fuller is very interesting. It is broad in its scope, and includes a considerable amount of the kind of technical information that appeals to the true, mechanically-minded gun-crank. For example, in addition to setting forth the specifications of the different models and types of shoulder arms, there are also given rules for inspecting and proving them; regular service charges and proof charges used; the original Government method of browning barrels and other parts, with the formula for the browning solution and the method of using it. Also some of the methods of manufacture are covered. Lists of gauges used for inspection and for checking the different manufacturing operations are given.

The period of transition from flint to percussion lock is of course included, and extracts from Forsyth's original patent specifications and claims are given. The different methods used by the Armory in converting existing flintlock muskets to the percussion system are covered. There is also included some of the Armory's more important work in connection with new inventions and developments.

The book is beautifully and thoroughly illustrated. There are pictures of Springfield Armory in the earlier years, and one of the old forge shop, with the trip hammers carried in wooden frames made of massive squared timbers bolted together. Pictures of guns and parts of guns are too numerous to mention.

The book is printed on a fine quality of paper, and is very attractively gotten up with cloth binding and gilt letters and page edges.

LAURENCE J. HATHAWAY.

DO YOU WANT IT? PLEASE LET ME KNOW

To the readers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN:

APPRECIATING the difficulties of obtaining parts for the old Kentucky percussion rifles, I have been considering installing equipment to bore and rifle barrels and to make other parts for these rifles—in fact, entire new rifles—provided there would be enough demand to justify me in doing so. The cost of making a new rifle complete would be around \$50, and I should like to hear from each and every reader of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN as to whether there would in their opinion be a demand for new rifles and parts in their locality if made of the best material and workmanship and sold at a reasonable price.

W. P. BELL,
Byesville, Ohio.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,**

Of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1931.

City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss.:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Laurence J. Hathaway, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

Editor, Laurence J. Hathaway, 816 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, C. B. Lister, 822 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Business Managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America.

2. That the owner is: National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

No stockholders.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is—(This information is required from daily publications only.)

LAURENCE J. HATHAWAY, *Editor.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1931.

HELEN A. LOSANO,

(Seal) Notary Public.

(My commission expires Sept. 10, 1933.)

A NEAR-MODERN "BIG BERTHA"

(Continued from page 10)

and the lands 3/64 inch. The twist is comparatively slow—about one turn in 40 inches, I should judge. A file-cut rib extends the full length of the 24-inch barrels, and is some 3/4 inch in width. The rear sight has one hinged leaf for 100 yards, the standing sight being for 50 yards. Beyond the former distance it was left to the shooter to do his own guessing. The front sight is a plain bead, but remarkably well fitted in, as is everything about the arm; and the whole effect is one of strength, massiveness, and the last word in workmanship.

Since acquiring this rifle I have been checking up on its former ownership, and am informed that back in the line somewhere it belonged to an Indian viceroy, but in later days it was brought to British Columbia by an English sportsman who intended to shoot grizzlies. Needless to say, he wanted to "kill them plenty;" but, owing to various causes, he never even hunted a grizzly; and in the end, being peculiarly embarrassed, he sold the rifle to some reluctant dealer for what it would fetch, and so it passed through various hands to my own.

When first I offered a write-up on this rifle to the Editor of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, he was very anxious to have some test groups fired from it, to accompany the story and add interest; but, as I gracefully declined to immolate myself for this purpose, he suggested that I hire some "hard-boiled old-timer to put it through its paces," and that I should try to get two groups of 5, one from each barrel, and then a composite group of 10 shots. Various difficulties have arisen, however, to prevent my carrying out this laudable enterprise. It is true that after diligent inquiry, and meeting with much shaking of heads, I rounded up two old-timers who said they would try anything once, but neither of them would guarantee to hang on for 20 shots. Ammunition difficulties then arose, owing to the fact that I got only five rounds of assorted ammunition with the gun, with only one of these a factory load; and 8-bore ball cartridges seem to be powerful skeerke in my neck of the woods. Not even the ubiquitous drug stores stock them, and the average sporting-goods dealer just doesn't seem to talk that language.

The makeshift mould that came with the outfit casts only conical bullets with straight sides, and this lack of provision for lubrication doesn't look to be "good medicine" to me, so that I am doubtful about using such bullets; and even a supply of 8-bore round balls would have to be made up specially, unless obtained from the other side of the Atlantic. However, a previous owner claims to have tried a few rounds from this rifle with bullets from the mould as cast, and he says he got a group of 3 shots from one barrel which almost cut into the same hole at 50 yards. This group was fired from a steady rest, so he says. When I asked him about the recoil, he said it was not bad at all; but then, if I ever got to shooting this gun, I might tell the next fellow the same thing.

According to information I have, an 8-bore cartridge loaded with a conical bullet weighing 1,257 grains develops a velocity of some 1,300 f. s. and an energy of more than 4,700 foot-pounds. In fact, I think it is the largest size rifle which regularly shoots a conical bullet, for, as I understand it, the 4-bores which were made shot a round ball only, as did Sir Samuel Baker's record-breaking 2-bore, which "none but he could wield." Even with the 8-bore, the round ball was much favored for jungle shooting, or anywhere where there was tall grass, as according to my information the heavy round ball would drive fairly straight through grass and light underbrush, where the heavier conical bullets showed more of a disposition to glance.

It may be, if I get time, and keep the gun long enough, that I will work up some loads for it, starting with moderate charges to see how she goes. As for letting go with a full load right off the bat, I want a real live elephant or some such critter to rush me in order to provide the necessary stimulation.

NEW WESTERN BULLET AND NOSKE SCOPE

(Continued from page 9)

and I'll have no trouble killing my meat with one well-placed shot.

One more very important thing in hunting scopes: they should be easily adjustable for both focus to suit the individual's eyesight, and for the purpose of removing parallax. This is a very important feature, and should never be overlooked in purchasing a scope. I remember picking the litharge and glycerin out of the manholes on a couple of old Belding & Mull scopes I used to own, then sliding the lenses in a futile effort to remove parallax, and resealing, only to find that some of the previously used litharge had gotten into the scope tube and showed up like a ten-cent flake of gold in a pan of dirt. Noske's scope is easily adjusted for parallax, as is also the Hensoldt. I had my scope mounted as low as possible and still not have the front sight show up too high in the field of view. This mounting leaves little to be desired.

The front sight shows about one-third of the way up in the field, which is about as low as one could mount the scope. This leaves about one-eighth inch clearance between the eye lens of scope and bridge of receiver—just room for the little lens caps of leather that Noske furnishes, to slip into place when the rifle is not in use.

Anyone can do much better shooting with a good scope sight than he can, or ever could, with any type of iron sights. The older man who finds that the front sight has grown a crop of whiskers since he last looked at it, will add many years of pleasure to his hunting life by the use of the scope sight.

HUNTING IN THE YUKON

(Continued from page 12)

weighing 200 pounds and over. My objective was the string of small lakes seen from the mountain. We took a blanket apiece and provisions for one day.

Talk about moose! Before we reached the first of the lakes, 10 miles or so inland, we saw moose; and in every lake we came to we found more and more moose feeding. We turned back upon reaching the lower end of the largest lake. Along its edge there were twelve moose in sight at one time. Altogether, during the day we counted 27 different moose, and without doubt if we had continued on around the big lake we would have added several more to our total.

We returned to our river camp. The only shot fired during the trip was at a wolf that Mr. Cameron saw sneaking up on a moose calf lying in the grass by the edge of a small lake in which its mother was feeding. Unfortunately, he missed, but had a perfect alibi; his sights had slipped up unnoticed. The next morning I loaded my boat with Mr. Cameron's trophies as well as my own, and started on down the river, leaving Mr. Cameron to continue his hunt for bear, which frequented some open hillsides below the sheep mountains. These hillsides were covered with berries, on which one could see bear feeding.

I had two more portages to make on the trip downstream, and at one, the Sawtooth Rapids, had to drag my boat over a skidway around the rapids. The fourth day out I reached Frazer Falls on the main Stewart River, the head of steamboat navigation, 200 miles from the junction of the Stewart with the Yukon, 70 miles above Dawson. There my final hunting trip in the North came to an end.

BULLET SWAGES

(Continued from page 15)

been done, place the swage in a vise, and, putting a tap or reamer wrench on the reamer, ream the hole by hand until the swage—body and point—is completely reamed. After this is completed you had better put the point part of the swage in the lathe and polish the reamed hole with crocus cloth, because the higher the polish the easier the bullets will release. If the point of the bullet is longer than the body, you may have to drill a small hole about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter out through the point of the swage, and fit a pin in this so that the bullets can be forced out after swaging. This will not have to be done with a bullet whose point is not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, for these release easily.

The plunger for this swage should be made of drill rod, hardened, and be a close fit in the hole in the swage, and long enough so that it can push a bullet entirely through the body part of the swage. The body of the swage need not be more than three times as long as the bullet you are to swage. The body and point of the swage should be hardened to give them long life.

Pressure to operate this swage may be applied by a heavy vise, or by an arbor press, which is easier and faster than the vise. A little thin oil should be used as a lubricant on the bullets and on the plunger of the swage.

Special .22-caliber-jacketed bullets may be made in swages of this type, using for the jackets a .22 short copper case before the rim is put on, with lead wire for the core. Other sizes may also be made, such as .25- and .30-caliber, provided you can get the copper cups for the jackets. Either soft-point or full-jacketed bullets may be made, but the soft-point ones are the easier and safer for the amateur to make. You can purchase the .22-caliber copper cups from the cartridge companies, or you can form them yourself; but they can be bought very cheaply—about \$2.20 per thousand—while the drawn-lead wire can be bought from lead companies for about 11 cents a pound.

Of course, this method of making bullets, either from other size bullets or from copper cups and lead wire, is not economical if you figure your time as worth anything; but they can be made during spare time in the winter, and if swages are carefully made they will

not vary five ten-thousandths of an inch in size, and the man who likes to tinker will get considerable enjoyment out of the job.

I have transformed many cheap .25-caliber bullets of light weight into bullets fitting the .256-caliber rifles, for midrange and super-speed loads; and have made cheap 100-grain .25-caliber bullets into bullets fitting the .270-caliber Winchester for midrange loads.

SPECIAL PRICE ON A FEW NATIONAL MATCH RIFLES

THE Director of Civilian Marksmanship advises us that he has for sale to N. R. A. members, 42 National Match Springfield rifles, caliber .30-06, Model 1928, with type B stocks, at a price of \$40.50 each, plus the customary packing charge of \$1.34. The regular price of these rifles has been \$45.50.

Behind the Scenes at N. R. A. National Headquarters

FROM the time that Uncle Sam told him he was no longer needed, in the latter part of 1918, until the middle of 1925, H. H. Goebel, better known around Headquarters offices as "Herb," breathed the powder-scented air of the Winchester plant at New Haven, Conn. First as one of the traveling field representatives of the then rapidly growing Winchester Junior Rifle Corps, and later as Assistant to the late B. M. Russell, Executive Director of the W. J. R. C., Goebel gained a lot of first-hand information as to the problems faced by those who would persuade fond parents that their children should be taught how to safely handle a gun. His experience during this period naturally covered the entire field from selling the idea on up through the teaching of instructors, the installation of suitable Junior ranges, the teaching of the youngsters themselves, and finally the problems of the design of medals and trophies and the organization of attractive programs.

In 1926, when the N. R. A. took over the program of the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps, Herb was engaged by the N. R. A. to assume the job as Manager of the Junior activities at Headquarters. He has assisted in working out the many sweeping changes which have been made in the Junior program, with a view both to divorcing it absolutely from any commercial aspect, and also to developing a schedule of events which would maintain the interest of the boys and girls

clear up to that moment when they were at an age to graduate to the Senior activities of the Association.

About two years ago the work at National Headquarters assumed such proportions that it was no longer possible for the Secretary of the Association personally to handle all the details of Senior club organization problems. A complete reorganization of the administrative set-up in the Barr Building was accordingly worked out, and Mr. Goebel was placed in charge of all club organization work, both Junior and Senior. In that position he is the man with whom all club secretaries now have the closest and most frequent

(Continued on page 42)



H. H. Goebel

Committee Appointed to Select Bisley Team

A SPECIAL Committee of five men appointed by President Benedict Crowell of the Association to select the first .22-Caliber International Team to represent the United States on a foreign rifle range is now busy at work in Washington. Besides the two active officers of the Association—Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord and C. B. Lister, Executive Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively—the International Team Committee includes three nationally known shooters, one from the West, one from the Middle West, and one from the East. These three additional members are: L. A. Pope, Los Angeles, Calif.; E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio; and Harold J. Wood, Elizabeth, N. J. These committee-men are well known, and each enjoys the respect and friendship of small-bore riflemen throughout his respective section. Many shooters of National Match experience are personally acquainted with all members of the Committee.

The Committee is reviewing all reports from sanctioned International Team tryouts, on the basis of which the 1931 International Small-Bore Team will be named. The fifteen-man Bisley Team will consist of twelve shooting members, team captain, coach, and adjutant. The shooting ability of candidates, as evidenced by scores made in the tryouts, is, of course, the primary consideration. The Committee is also considering carefully the match experience of all eligible competitors, recognizing that a shooter's known ability to stand the strain of competitive shooting is likewise an important consideration. Other qualifications of significance to the success of the team, all of which are being borne in mind in making final selections, include willingness to co-operate with team members and the team officials, adaptability to strange conditions, and physical ability, looking particularly to standing the sea voyage and change in climate.

In order that the greatest possible number of small-bore shooters might have an opportunity to try for the team, numerous inter-club tryouts in addition to the usual regional and State elimination events have been sanctioned by the N. R. A. A circular was sent to the secretaries of all rifle clubs, urging those whose experience and facilities warranted doing so to sponsor local tryouts. Individual members of the Association were simultaneously advised of the plan. Furthermore, General MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army, has authorized the holding of small-bore tryouts under military supervision at every post where sufficient interest is evidenced.

Requests for sanction of club shoots, scores made at which might be considered in selection of the Bisley Team, are being received daily at National Headquarters, and it is expected that the number of authorized tryout points to be approved during the month of May will approximate 100. Close to 2,000 shooters,

numbering the cream of America's small-bore riflemen, are expected to participate in the series of nation-wide eliminations.

The team will depart from Hoboken June 24 on the *President Roosevelt*, will fire against the British at Bisley, July 10, and will leave Southampton, England, for the United States on the steamship *Republic*, July 16, arriving in New York July 24. This schedule will enable our team to arrive at Bisley one week prior to the firing of the big match; hence United States marksmen will have several days in which to adapt themselves to the strange range and environment. Through the courtesy of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, the American Team members may, if they wish, participate in the program of National Small-Bore British Matches to be fired over the famous Bisley ranges the week of July 3 to 10.

Expenses of the 1931 International Bisley Team will be borne jointly by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle Association. Each year Congress appropriates the sum of \$4,000, which Colonel Coward, as Executive Officer of the National Board, is authorized to spend in helping to keep the United States represented in International competitions. This amount, however, is only about half the total required to finance the United States Bisley Team. The N. R. A., therefore, will guarantee payment of expenses over and above the War Department's allotment, such expenditures to be paid from contributions received, or, if necessary, from the Association's funds. A special International Small-Bore Team Fund has been established at National Headquarters, and contributions of \$1 or more are being made by members and clubs who can afford to help America defend her rifle-shooting reputation on foreign fields. The money will be used only in meeting expenses incurred by the team, and in the event of a surplus, the amount left over will be deposited as a foundation for the 1932 Team Fund.

As previously announced in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, the United States has formally withdrawn this year from the Free-Rifle International competition for the famous Argentine Cup. This action was taken because there is comparatively little interest in the more specialized free-rifle game in this country, while .22-caliber shooting appeals to a great majority of American riflemen. The N. R. A. Board of Directors felt that the introduction of a shoulder-to-shoulder International .22-Caliber Match to take the place of the annual free-rifle event, would do more to promote rifle-shooting than anything heretofore attempted. The Board, accordingly, heartily approved the plan of sending a small-bore team to Bisley instead of financing the customary free-rifle team. However, the Bisley Match should not be confused with the Annual Twenty-Man Cable Match for the time-honored Dewar Trophy. A team of small-bore riflemen to be

selected from scores made in the National Small-Bore Matches will fire the Dewar Match at Camp Perry this fall, as in past years.

Preparatory to sailing on the 24th, the Bisley Team will assemble in New York City not later than June 22. Readers of the RIFLEMAN who wish to telegraph their good wishes may address their messages to the "United States International Small-Bore Team, c/o Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City," for delivery on June 22 or 23. Full particulars relative to the selection of the team, the trip across, and results of the first International Small-Bore Match will appear in future issues of the RIFLEMAN.

CAPT. PHILIP P. QUAYLE

READERS of our April issue will have seen on page 26 a notice of the sudden death of Captain Quayle. This information reached us just as we were going to press, and owing to the consequent lack of time and space we were unable at that time to express fully our feelings as to the great loss that the rifle-shooting world has suffered in the death of this distinguished investigator.

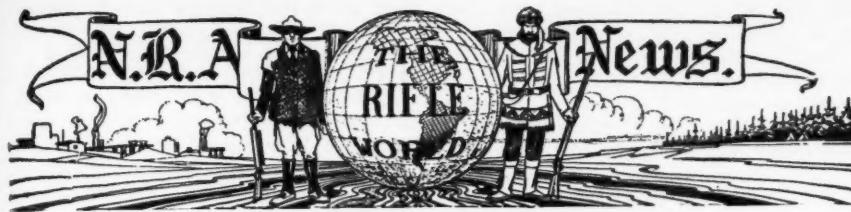
Captain Quayle was first and foremost a most highly educated and talented scientist, and fortunately for the shooting fraternity, he devoted his unusual ability almost exclusively to investigations relating to firearms.

For some years Captain Quayle was employed as a physicist at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, where he devoted his attention to the subject of spark photography. He developed a system of taking photographs by the light of an electric spark lasting only a millionth of a second, so that he was able to take pictures showing many things hitherto unknown regarding the discharge of firearms and the flight of bullets.

For example, he has photographed the air coming out of the barrel of a gun ahead of the bullet; the powder gas escaping past the bullet and coming out of the barrel of a gun before the bullet has reached the muzzle; the bullet just appearing; the bullet just out of the barrel, with the gas mushrooming out past the bullet's base; the bullet in flight with sound waves forming; the bullet in flight passing into solid objects and emerging from them; and, in fact, every phase of ballistics that could conceivably be photographed.

Readers of the RIFLEMAN are familiar with many of Captain Quayle's articles that have appeared in the past. In our May issue, some of his work is included in Mr. Cline's article.

During the past several years Captain Quayle was chief physicist of the Peters Cartridge Co., where he was accomplishing work of a revolutionary nature. His death was due to a supposedly simple operation, from which unexpected complications developed. Captain Quayle's work forms a contribution to ballistic science which will remain forever a monument to his memory.



Conducted by F. C. Ness

Navy Again Has Best College Rifle Team

FOR the second successive year, the Gallery Rifle Team at the United States Naval Academy has been named National Intercollegiate Champions of the United States. The Annapolis students outshot all contenders in the shoulder-to-shoulder competition held at five sectional points throughout the United States on March 28, turning in a new record score of 1,382 x 1,500 for the three-position five-man-team college course. The previous record for the match was 1,375, made by the 1930 Navy Team.

The National Championship, which is the culmination of the year's indoor intercollegiate shooting, is a most popular match, since the event provides a trip for varsity college riflemen. The five regional points at which thirty-four college teams shot it out for the National Championship were: United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Commonwealth Armory, Boston; University of Illinois, Champaign; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; and University of West Virginia, Morgantown.

These thirty-four college varsities, as well as nine additional teams which were unable to attend one of the shoulder matches, had previously fired a series of weekly telegraphic matches conducted by the N. R. A. Winners of the six preliminary leagues in which teams were grouped according to geographic location were: United States Naval Academy, City College of New York, State University of

Iowa, University of Nebraska, and Norwich University.

Standing of all teams which fired the National Championship follows:

1. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	1,382
2. George Washington University, Washington, D. C.	1,370
3. State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa	1,355
4. Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,340
5. University of Maryland, College Park, Md.	1,329
6. West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	1,329
7. University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	1,328
8. University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,320
9. Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio	1,320
10. City College of New York, New York, N. Y.	1,299
11. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., Mass.	1,297
12. Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.	1,295
13. Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.	1,293
14. University of Indiana, Lafayette, Ind.	1,283
15. Columbia University, New York, N. Y.	1,281
16. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.	1,279
17. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	1,279
18. Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.	1,278
19. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,278
20. University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.	1,276
21. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas	1,276
22. Columbus University, Washington, D. C.	1,275
23. Brooklyn Poly. Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. (E. S.)	1,269
24. University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.	1,258
25. Brooklyn Poly. Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,251
26. University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.	1,248
27. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	1,238
28. New York University, New York, N. Y.	1,232
29. Cooper Union Inst. of Technology, New York, N. Y.	1,231
30. Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	1,221
31. Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio	1,220
32. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	1,203
33. Boston University, Boston, Mass.	1,193
34. Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.	1,185

Illinois State Rifle Association Matches

THE Illinois State Rifle Association Annual Indoor Small-Bore Championship Matches, just completed, broke all records for entry. In the 75-foot any-sight section there were twelve five-man teams and seventeen individuals. In the 50-foot iron-sight section there were ten teams and five individuals. The match consisted of six consecutive weeks of shooting over the prescribed three-position course.

Team No. 1 of the Bell Telephone Rifle Club took first place, with a team score of 5,613; Centennial Rifle Club, second, with 5,589. In the individuals E. H. LaRue, of Westric Rifle Club, was first, with 1,169; R. B. Grieg, of Bell Telephone Rifle Club, second, with 1,155; and C. E. Nordhus, of Ridgeville Rifle Club, third, with 1,142. Humboldt Park Gun Club was the high iron-sights team.

In the 50-foot section there were many new clubs represented. Armour Tech took first with a score of 5,576; and Slifer Legion Post second, with 5,276. In the individuals all five men from Armour Tech team took the first five honors; S. Patla first, with 1,138; Don Wilson second, with 1,117; and C. Sacks, Jr., third, with 1,108.

The 1931 summer program of the Illinois State Rifle Association is just off the press and dates of the most important events are given under our Coming Events column of this issue. The "Illinois Booklet" is a neat but inexpensive complete program of the State Rifle Association .30-Caliber, Small-Bore, and Pistol Matches for 1931, consisting of eleven 8 x 11 sheets and an attractive cover stapled together.

COMING EVENTS

The Eastern Small-Bore Matches are scheduled to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., July 1 to 5, inclusive. For programs write to Capt. Arthur E. Esterly, Sea Girt, N. J.

National Rifle and Pistol Matches will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 23 to September 13, inclusive; Small-Arms Firing School August 23 to 30; N. R. A. Matches August 31 to September 7; and National Matches September 9 to 13; all periods inclusive.

The Swiss Rifle Association of Hudson County, in Union City, N. J., has completed plans for the Fourth Annual 200-Yard Outdoor Matches and Festival, which will be held at Halliburton's Farm, Linden, N. Y., Sunday, June 14, Saturday, June 20, and Sunday, June 21. Information and programs will be forwarded upon request to all clubs or individuals. Write to J. M. Munster, Swiss Rifle Association of Hudson County, N. J., Inc., 457 West Street, Union City, N. J.

Northwestern Rifle Association Matches will be held at Fort Missoula, Mont., June 4 to 8, inclusive. The schedule includes .30-caliber and .22-caliber rifle matches and pistol matches. Contact J. M. Underwood at Fort Missoula, Mont.

The Annual State Championship Rifle and Revolver Matches of the Oklahoma Rifle Association will be held at Okmulgee on the new Charles F. Barrett Rifle Range on June 13, 14, and 15. Write to Elmer C. Croome, Secretary-Treasurer, Oklahoma Rifle Association, Okmulgee, Okla.

The 1931 Annual Outdoor .30-Caliber Matches of the Montana Civilian Rifle Association will be held at Fort Missoula, Mont., June 9 and 10. Write Wm. T. Parker, Roundup, Mont.

The United Services of New England Matches will be held at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., August 9 to August 16, inclusive. Write Lieut. Col. Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Ordnance Department, Massachusetts National Guard, Office of the State Ordnance Officer, 267 State House, Boston, Mass.

The J. W. Bixby silver cup and J. W. Bixby gold medal will be the grand aggregate prize at the Seventh Annual Shoot of the Western States Small-Bore Matches to be held in Long Beach on June 26, 27, and 28. The three-day competition, in addition to the California State Small-Bore Championship, includes all the usual customary matches such as the Palma, Wimbleton, Dewar, and also numerous re-entry matches, as well as pistol and revolver matches. Please contact Carroll M. Counts, President, Long Beach Rifle Club, Long Beach, Calif.

The Connecticut State Rifle Association program includes the following matches: Small-Bore Matches, Wallingford, June 7. For detailed program write H. L. Markham, Secretary, 36 Bristol St., Wallingford. Small-Bore, Pistol, and Skeet Matches, Stratford, June 13-14. Write A. B. Gully, Remington Arms Club, Boston and Seaview Avenues, Bridgeport. Tryouts for the Connecticut State Civilian Team, State Range, Foxon Road, East Haven, June 21. Connecticut Annual Pistol and Revolver Matches, Knotts Corners, about 9 miles west of Hartford on Farmington Road, June 28.

Illinois State Rifle Association 1931 Small-Bore Schedule—Individual Dewar, June 28; Small-Bore Wimbleton (200 yards), any sights, July 4; Individual Long Range (200 yards), any sights, July 26; Dewar Course Team Match (five members firing per team), August 16. All matches to be fired at Fort Sheridan. Write A. R. Eppstein, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A CORRECTION

THROUGH a clerical error, the name of William A. L. Dallas, Hamden, Conn., was omitted from Bulletin No. 45, Gallery Grand Aggregate Match at 75 feet. Mr. Dallas entered this event and made a score of 1,484, which entitles him to twelfth place.

REGARDING 1931 NATIONAL MATCHES
In our next issue we will publish advance information about the 1931 National Matches and Small-Arms Firing School. See "Coming Events" this issue.

FIRST ANNUAL SPRING MATCHES AT NEW ORLEANS

A VERY successful shooting event, sponsored by the New Orleans Rifle Club, and staged, March 29, on the Shrewsbury Rifle Range, New Orleans, La., drew an attendance of over 1,000 and resulted in an entry list of nearly 400 competitors in the various rifle and pistol matches. This "Little Camp Perry" is to be made an annual event. New Orleans has more than a half-dozen active rifle clubs and a series of rifle and pistol events is planned for the future.

The 1931 Little Camp Perry matches were very efficiently conducted by: Executive officer, Col. Hu B. Myers, now Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department; range officer, Capt. J. E. Brannan, instructor of the Louisiana National Guard; statistical officer, Capt. C. W. Chalker, U. S. A., 87th Division; maintenance officer, Capt. James Sproule, U. S. A.; and an ample corps of assistants, including Reserve, National Guard, and police officers.

Nearly a dozen beautiful trophies were awarded the winners in the rifle section, among medals and merchandise prizes, and about one-half as many in the pistol matches. The rifle matches were fired at 25 yards, all with the .22-caliber, N. R. A. equipment rules prevailing.

In the Regular Army Match six-man teams fired 20 shots prone per man. Headquarters Troop, 108th Cavalry, second team, with 1,115 points, bested their own first team, and Loyola University, and had their name engraved on the trophy donated, for annual competition, by New Orleans officers. Each member of the team received bronze medals. Thomas Alby was high individual, with 193 points, which won for him the Captain Sproule Trophy.

The Hausmann (Inc., manufacturing jewelers) Rifle Trophy went to Sam A. Montague, Louisiana National Guard, for his high score of 97, in the 10-shot prone match. Lieut. John Barkley, Louisiana National Guard, won the Captain Smith Individual Rifle Trophy by scoring 98 from the sitting position; and the Pelican Rifle Club Trophy went to Sergt. J. W. Thomas, a former Marine, on his high 86 from standing. Lieutenant Barkley also won the Cowan Rifle Trophy on his 85 standing, as well as the President's Trophy, donated by Lieut. B. F. Farrelly of the New Orleans Rifle Club, for high aggregate score of 284 points in the rifle-team match and individual pistol matches.

The Junior Team Match, also 20 shots prone, was won by the Easton Rifle Team on a total of 1,014. This team was awarded the American Legion Trophy and the New Orleans Rifle Club Junior Trophy. Mrs. Eunice Lebie Leblanc won the Ladies' Individual Rifle Trophy by shooting 97 prone.

In the pistol section, the Col. Hu B. Myers Trophy was awarded to the four-man Traffic Division Team on a score of 350. This match was open only to police department teams, and the course consisted of 6

shots each at 15 and 25 yards, with the regular .38-caliber police-service revolvers.

Capt. J. F. Talbot, U. S. M. C., won the Recruiting Pistol Trophy with 93 points over the same course; and Lieut. G. J. Springer won the Reserve Officers' Trophy, making a similar score over this course with his service handgun. Under the same conditions Sergt. M. A. Bliss, 141st F. A., earned the National Guard Trophy and a silver medal with his 95. The same course, but open to anyone and to any handgun of at least .38 caliber, was used in the New Orleans Rifle Club Trophy Match. The trophy went to Charles W. Matherne on his possible. The second place medal went to M. B. O'Neil on 99.

The Dunlap Match was open to any competitor shooting any .22-caliber revolver or pistol, the course being 12 shots at 25 yards. C. W. Matherne won the shoot-off after tying for first place with Lieut. John Barkley on a score of 99. Sergt. F. W. Rudesill, Louisiana National Guard, won the Army and Navy Club Trophy (see photo).



Mrs. E. L. Leblanc, winner of the Ladies' Individual, and Sergeant Rudesill, winner of the Army and Navy Club, who worked diligently to promote the shoot and contribute to its success.

GEORGE R. BROWN

RIGHT after the latest available issue had gone to press, we learned of the death of George R. Brown, in St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, R. I. His death, in his forty-seventh year, was due to complications resulting from an attack of pneumonia. He is survived by his widow.

Mr. Brown was a familiar figure at small-bore matches, being a regular attendant at Sea Girt, and one of the best-known marksmen in New England. He was a life member of the National Rifle Association, a director of the Affiliated Rifle Clubs of Rhode Island, treasurer of the Providence Revolver Club, and a member of the State Team.

1931 NORTHWESTERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES

THE Eighth Annual Northwest Matches will be held at Fort Missoula, Mont., this year, between the dates of June 4 and June 8. This Mecca for Northwestern service and civilian teams has been called the "Camp Perry of the West." While plenty of individual rifle and pistol matches are scheduled, the .30-caliber team matches are the big attraction of the event, drawing entries from as far as the Pacific coast.

With Northwestern roads in better shape than ever, a record attendance is expected. The N. W. R. A. News bulletin, dated April 16, indicates thirteen teams have already made formal entry, representing the States of Idaho, Utah, Washington, and Montana. The Marine Corps will be represented by an officer and seven enlisted men from the Marine Barracks at Puget Sound, Wash. It is expected that police teams from Portland, Oreg., and Seattle, Wash., will appear to participate in the Northwest Pistol Championship.

In the pistol section this year a new ruling, by the directors, permits the use of any standard handgun, with open sights not over 10 inches apart, in the Fort Missoula Pistol Team Match. The rifle-range equipment has been greatly improved by the installation of a new communication system. The staff of officials includes Captain Stafford and Captain Ely, who have both officiated at Camp Perry.

M. C. R. A. MATCHES ADDED

Immediately following the Northwest Matches the Annual Elimination Matches of the Montana Civilian Rifle Association will be staged on the same range, beginning the next day, or on June 9 and 10. These State matches for the .30-caliber rifle are fired at 200, 600, and 800 yards, slow fire, and at 200 and 300 yards, rapid fire, this preliminary course being repeated on the second day in the Camp Perry Elimination shoot. This plan enables Montana teams to attend both the Northwest Matches and the M. C. R. A. Matches at the expense of a single trip.

CHARLES F. BARRETT RANGE OPENS

WHAT has been termed "the Southwest's finest range," dedicated in honor of Brigadier General Barrett, Adjutant General of Oklahoma, has been completed near Lake Okmulgee, the largest artificial body of water in Oklahoma. The new range covers 77½ acres and lies within 40 feet of a concrete highway.

The .30-caliber range accommodates 12 shooters up to 600 yards; the small-bore range, 20 shooters; the 3 pistol ranges, 25 shooters; and in addition there is a Combat range and a fine Running-Deer range. The Oklahoma Rifle Association State Championship Rifle and Pistol Matches will be held here June 13 to 15, inclusive. Contact Capt. Elmer C. Croom, Headquarters Co. K, 179th Infantry, Okmulgee, Okla.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS—N. R. A. GALLERY TEAM MATCHES

NO. 48—TYRO TEAM MATCH, 50 FEET— APRIL 3

(29 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to teams of ten tyros from affiliated rifle clubs. Thirty shots prone, each man. To the winning team, five silver medals; second and third teams, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	Richmond Hill Rifle Club, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1,474
2.	Mass. Inst. of Tech. Fresh. R. T. Cambridge, Mass.	1,473
3.	W. Va. Univ. R. T., Morgantown, W. Va.	1,471
4.	Legion Rifle Club, Arkansas City, Kans.	1,469
5.	Sterling Rifle Club, Sterling, Colo.	1,468
6.	Stanton R. and P. Club, Pittston, Pa.	1,467
7.	Zumbro Valley R. C., Zumbrota, Minn.	1,466
8.	Lufbery Rifle Club, Wallingford, Conn.	1,462
9.	Company I, 116th Inf., Winchester, Va.	1,462
10.	New Mex. Mil. Inst. T. Roswell, N. Mex.	1,462
11.	Stand. Steel Car Corp. R. C., Butler, Pa.	1,456
12.	Pastime Rifle Club, Tulsa, Okla.	1,455
13.	Ridge Comm. Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.	1,453
14.	Amboy Rifle Club, Conneaut, Ohio.	1,452
15.	Univ. of Va. R. C., Charlottesville, Va.	1,451
16.	Des Moines P. O. R. C., Des Moines, Iowa	1,446
17.	Wilkes-Barre R. and P. Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,443
18.	Turlock Civ. R. C., Turlock, Calif.	1,439
19.	Yawadanac R. and R. Club, Dunkirk, N. Y.	1,414
20.	Monticello Rifle Club, Jersey City, N. J.	1,413
21.	Iroquois Rod and Gun Club, Schenectady, N. Y.	1,405
22.	V. F. W. Rifle and Pistol Club, Kansas City, Mo.	1,401
23.	Decatur Rifle and Pistol Club, Decatur, Ill.	1,401
24.	Falls City Rifle Club, Falls City, Nebr.	1,398
25.	Caldwell Rifle Club, Caldwell, Idaho.	1,380

NOT REPORTED

26.	American Legion and Civilian Gun Club, Struthers, Ohio.
27.	Arrowhead Gun Club, San Bernardino, Calif.

DISQUALIFIED—CERTIFICATE NOT PROPERLY EXECUTED

28.	Dayton Power and Light Rifle Club Team 1, Dayton, Ohio.
29.	Dayton Power and Light Rifle Club Team 2, Dayton, Ohio.

NO. 49—TYRO TEAM MATCH, 75 FEET— APRIL 2

(8 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to teams of ten tyros from affiliated rifle clubs. Thirty shots prone, each man. To the winning team, five silver medals; second and third teams, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	Pittsfield Wks. G. E. A. A. R. C., Pittsfield, Mass.	1,469
2.	Eastern Ohio Rifle Club, Columbiana, Ohio.	1,444
3.	Hawthorne Gun Club, Chicago, Ill.	1,439
4.	Mr. Vernon R. and R. Club, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1,423
5.	N. Y. C. A. A. Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.	1,407
6.	Brockton Post A. L. Rifle Club, Brockton, Mass.	1,384

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

7.	Leechburg Rifle Club, Rimerburg, Pa.
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NOT REPORTED

8.	McKenzie Rifle and Pistol Club, Eugene, Oreg.
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NO. 50—CIVILIAN INTERCLUB (ANY SIGHTS), 50 FEET—APRIL 2

(12 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to teams of not more than ten from rifle clubs of the civilian class. Three stages, as follows: 10 shots prone, 10 sitting; 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; 10 shots prone, 10 standing; per man. Any sights. To the winning team, the title of "Civilian Club Gallery Team Champions, 1931, at 50 feet, Any Sights," the appropriate Interclub trophy plaque, and five silver medals. Five bronze medals to the second and third teams.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	N. W. Pa. Small-Bore R. C., Erie, Pa.	2,920
2.	Col. Business Men's R. C., Columbus, Ohio	2,906
3.	Toledo R. and P. Club, Toledo, Ohio.	2,896
4.	Tulsa Rifle Club, Tulsa, Okla.	2,895
5.	Frankford Arsenal R. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	2,892
6.	N. and W. Y. M. C. A. R. and R. Club, Portsmouth, Ohio.	2,887
7.	Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,855
8.	Ames Faculty R. C., Ames, Iowa.	2,845
9.	Deerfield Gun Club, Kings Mills, Ohio.	2,838
10.	Des Moines R. and R. Club, Des Moines, Iowa.	2,832
11.	Anchorage Rifle Club, Anchorage, Alaska	2,803
12.	Rochester Rifle Club, Rochester, N. Y.	2,772

NO. 51—CIVILIAN INTERCLUB (ANY SIGHTS), 75 FEET—APRIL 2

(17 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to teams of not more than ten from rifle clubs of the civilian class. Three stages, as follows: 10 shots prone, 10 sitting; 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; 10 shots prone, 10 standing; per man. Any sights. To the winning team, the title of "Civilian Club Gallery Team Champions, 1931, at 75 feet, Any Sights," the appropriate Interclub trophy plaque, and five silver medals. Five bronze medals to the second and third teams.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	Perth Amboy R. C., Perth Amboy, N. J.	2,909
2.	Quinnipiac R. and R. Club, New Haven, Conn.	2,897
3.	Portland Rifle Club, Portland, Oreg.	2,892
4.	Jamestown Rifle Club, Jamestown, N. Y.	2,887
5.	Dayton R. and R. Club, Dayton, Ohio.	2,887
6.	Brattleboro Rifle Club, Brattleboro, Vt.	2,884
7.	Ontario Rifle Club, Ontario, Calif.	2,884
8.	The Olympic Club, San Francisco, Calif.	2,881
9.	Frankford Arsenal R. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	2,864
10.	Oryama Rifle Club, Orange, N. J.	2,862
11.	Gastonia Rifle Club, Gastonia, N. C.	2,859
12.	Illinois Bell Rod and Gun Club, Chicago, Ill.	2,849
13.	Minneapolis Rifle Club, Minneapolis, Minn.	2,830
14.	Brooklyn R. and R. Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,822
15.	Franklin Rifle Club, Franklin, Pa.	2,799
16.	Brattleboro Rifle Club, Brattleboro, Vt.	2,738

TARGETS RETURNED—DID NOT SHOOT

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	University of Maryland, College Park, Md.	2,962
2.	George Washington University, Washington, D. C.	2,957
3.	University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	2,948
4.	University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.	2,934
5.	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,926
6.	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,907

NO. 55—WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM MATCH—APRIL 2

(6 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to teams of ten from affiliated college rifle clubs. Three stages, each stage consisting of two strings each of 10 shots for record, fired in the prone position. To the winning team, the trophy, five silver medals, and the title, "Women's Intercollegiate Rifle Champions, 1931." Bronze medals to the second and third teams; percentage medals.

No.	College and location	Score
1.	University of Maryland, College Park, Md.	2,962
2.	George Washington University, Washington, D. C.	2,957
3.	University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	2,948
4.	University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.	2,934
5.	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,926
6.	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,907

NO. 56—FRESHMAN TEAM MATCH—APRIL 2

(4 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to teams of ten freshmen from affiliated college rifle clubs. Twenty shots per man in each of the three positions—prone, kneeling, and standing. To the winning team, five silver medals; to the second and third teams, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	2,805
2.	U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	2,682
3.	University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.	2,586
4.	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. R. T. Cambridge, Mass.	2,482

NO. 57—MILITARY COMPANY TEAM MATCH—APRIL 4

(52 Entries)

Conditions.—Military course; metallic sights. To the winning team the title, "National Company Gallery Rifle Champions, 1931," the trophy, and six silver medals; bronze medals to the second and third teams; bronze medals to Corps Area winners in areas from which five or more teams are entered.

No.	Company and location	Score
1.	Co. E, 34th Inf., Ft. Eustis, Va.	2,415
2.	Co. A, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.	3,403
3.	Co. I, 7th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	3,373
4.	Co. E, 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.	3,387
5.	Co. I, 7th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	3,368
6.	Co. A, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,353
7.	Hdgs. Co., 7th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	3,353
8.	Co. H, 185th Inf., C. N. G. Pasadena, Calif.	3,322
9.	Co. F, 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.	3,318
10.	Co. A, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.	3,314
11.	Co. B, 1st Inf., Ft. E. Warren, Wyo.	3,314
12.	Co. E, 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.	3,313
13.	Co. C, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,307
14.	Co. K, 1st Inf., Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	3,292
15.	Co. F, 174th Inf., N. Y. N. G., Buffalo, N. Y.	3,283
16.	Co. L, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,265
17.	Co. I, 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich.	3,255
18.	Co. L, 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich.	3,251
19.	Co. G, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,251
20.	Co. I, 116th Inf., Winchester, Va.	3,240
21.	Co. G, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,239
22.	Co. E, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,237
23.	Co. B, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.	3,234
24.	Med. Dept., 212th Coast Art., New York, N. Y.	3,233
25.	Co. I, 17th Inf., Ft. Omaha, Nebr.	3,233
26.	Co. E, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.	3,233
27.	Co. K, 174th Inf., Tonawanda, N. Y.	3,217
28.	Co. K, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,217
29.	Co. L, 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.	3,214
30.	Co. K, 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.	3,210
31.	Hdgs. Co., 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,204
32.	Co. A, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,202
33.	Co. A, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.	3,199
34.	Co. L, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,197
35.	Co. C, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	3,196
36.	Co. I, 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.	3,186
37.	Co. I, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,185
38.	Co. B, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	3,184
39.	Co. A, 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	3,179
40.	Co. C, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,176
41.	Co. C, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.	3,172
42.	Co. B, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.	3,166
43.	Co. G, 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,151
44.	Co. E, 132nd Inf., Chicago, Ill.	3,149
45.	Co. F, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,147
46.	Co. A, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,132
47.	Co. I, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,124
48.	Co. B, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,094

* Indicates Corps Area winners. Bronze medals will also be awarded.

49. Co. K, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 3,074
 50. Co. K, 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich. 3,067
 51. Co. F, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 3,045

NOT REPORTED

52. Co. A, 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

NO. 58—REGIMENTAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—APRIL 3
 (18 Entries)

Conditions.—Military course; metallic sights. To the winning team the title, "National Regimental Gallery Rifle Champions, 1931," the trophy, and six silver medals; bronze medals to the second and third teams; bronze medals to Corps Area winners in areas from which five or more teams are entered.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	7th U. S. Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	3,407
2.	U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	3,377
3.	24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.	3,367
4.	4th U. S. Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.	3,363
5.	174th Inf., Buffalo, N. Y.	3,351
6.	20th Inf., Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	3,350
7.	34th Inf., Ft. Eustis, Va.	3,349
8.	11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	3,349
9.	29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.	3,343
10.	16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.	3,339
11.	Hdqrs. 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,325
12.	3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.	3,321
13.	13th Engineers, Ft. Humphreys, Va.	3,316
14.	30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.	3,316
15.	12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.	3,284
16.	Co. H, 185th Inf., C. N. G., Pasadena, Calif.	3,277
17.	23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3,264

NOT REPORTED

18. 38th Infantry, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

*Indicates Corps Area winners.

NO. 59—COMPANY .22-CALIBER PISTOL TEAM MATCH—APRIL 2
 (9 Entries)

Conditions.—Ten shots slow fire, 10 shots timed fire, 10 shots rapid fire, at 50 feet. To the winning team, five silver medals; to the second and third teams, bronze medals.

No.	Company and location	Score
1.	Hdqrs. Co., 7th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	1,291
2.	Co. M, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	1,275
3.	Co. M, 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak.	1,207
4.	Co. M, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	1,192
5.	Troop A, 101st Cav., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,185
6.	156th F. A., N. Y. N. G., New York, N. Y.	921

NOT REPORTED

7. Co. H, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 8. Co. D, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 9. Co. H, 185th Inf., Pasadena, Calif.

NO. 60—PISTOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—APRIL 2
 (11 Entries)

Conditions.—Ten shots slow fire, 10 shots timed fire, 10 shots rapid fire, at 20 yards. To the winning team, five silver medals; second and third teams, bronze medals.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	Olympic Club, San Francisco, Calif.	1,375
2.	Toledo Rifle and Pistol Club, Toledo, Ohio	1,351
3.	Black Horse Rifle Club, Butler, Pa.	1,346
4.	Princeton Pistol Club, Princeton, N. J.	1,312
5.	University of Missouri Pistol Club, Columbia, Mo.	1,307
6.	Ft. Wayne Rifle and Pistol Club, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1,302
7.	Chanute Rifle and Pistol Club, Chanute, Kans.	1,277
8.	Gary Rlys. R. Club, Gary, Ind.	1,222
9.	Deerfield Gun Club, Kings Mills, Ohio	1,192
10.	Brooklyn Rifle and Revolver Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,180
11.	Woodland Rifle Club, N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	859

NO. 61—AMERICAN LEGION TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—APRIL 2
 (10 Entries)

Conditions.—Open to Legionnaires only. Three stages as follows: 10 shots prone, 10 sitting; 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; 10 shots prone, 10 standing (free-fire standing position), 50 feet, any sights. To the winning team, five silver medals; bronze medals to the second and third teams.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	Smith-Reynolds Post No. 14, Vancouver, Wash.	2,906
2.	Frankford Post No. 211, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,858
3.	Lehi Post No. 19, Lehi, Utah	2,756
4.	A. L. Wash. Post No. 287, Lancaster, N. Y.	2,740
5.	Castle Williams Post No. 105, Decatur, Ill.	2,647
6.	North Shore Post Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.	2,637
7.	Quaise Rifle Club, Nantucket, Mass.	2,520
8.	A. L. Post No. 78, Teaneck, N. J.	2,075

NOT REPORTED

9. American Legion Rifle Team, Auburn, R. I.
 UNABLE TO SHOOT
 10. Mahoning Rifle Club, Youngstown, Ohio.

Indiana Staters Meet at Culver

THE Annual Indoor Rifle and Pistol Matches of the Indiana National Guard and State Rifle Association were fired over the ranges of Culver Military Academy on Saturday, March 28. One hundred and forty-eight competitors attended. Sleeping quarters were provided visitors without cost, and Col. Basil Middleton, executive officer of the shoot,

assisted by a detail of Culver cadets, handled the ranges.

H. H. Goebel was present in the interest of the National Rifle Association. Results of the important events of the Indiana tournament are given under our Recent Events column of this issue.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE LEAGUE MATCHES

THE Tenth Annual Indoor Matches of the Metropolitan Rifle League, Inc., were held in New York City on February 8, 15, 22, and March 22. All shooting was with .22 rifles from the prone position at 100 yards (indoors).

The main event, fired February 22, was won by L. J. Corsa with a score of 499. E. J. Manning placed second with the same total.

GRANVILLE WINS TRI-COUNTY TOURNAMENT

SINCE the midway report was published in the April N. R. A. News, the ten-team rifle tournament of the Adirondack League has been completed, with the Owls team and Granville team remaining on top. Both teams finished the schedule with eight matches won and two lost. In the shoot-off Granville won 848 to the Owl's 832, breaking the tie by 16 points. The Skowhegans nosed the Aces out of third place, and the Adirondacks finished fifth, leaving cellar honors to the Trail-Blazers.

HUDSON VALLEY RIFLE LEAGUE COMPLETES INDOOR SCHEDULE

THE indoor season of the Hudson Valley Rifle League closed on April 24 with the General Electric Club of Pittsfield, Mass., on top. The club obtains permanent possession of the 1930-31 trophy. An appropriately engraved cup is awarded each year in these matches. These are shoulder-to-shoulder matches fired on all the ranges of the various league teams in turn, and the interest and competition is keen. The final league standings of the six teams follow:

	Won	Lost
Pittsfield	9	1
Columbia	8	2
Stuyvesant	6	4
Coxsackie	5	5
Hudson	2	8
Troy Citizens Corps.	0	10

NEVADA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION IS FORMED

WITH representatives from ten rifle clubs present, the Nevada State Rifle Association was organized recently. J. W. Vetter, of Winnemucca, was elected president; and E. M. Norton, of Carson City, secretary.

On March 29 the Carson City Rifle Club dedicated its new outdoor range with ceremonies appropriate for one of the finest in Nevada. The club celebrated the occasion by defeating the Gardnerville team, in a rapid-fire match, 393 x 389.

An interesting feature was the 43 x 50 at 200 yards scored by Ed. Peterson with the old .45-70 Springfield musket, using 41-year-old black-powder ammunition which had been loaded on June 6, back in 1890.

The Thirty-Eighth Annual Sea Girt Interstate Tournament

THIS major high-power rifle tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., including important small-bore and pistol matches among the military events, has, in the past, been held in the fall, hard on the heels of the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. This conflict of dates has been obviated this year by advancing the Sea Girt Big-Bore Meet to early summer. The 38th Annual Sea Girt Inter-

state Tournament will be staged on and between the dates of June 22 and 27. While no formal word has yet been received as we go to press, we presume that the annual small-bore classic, usually held at Sea Girt over the Independence Day period, will be staged this year also, following the .30-caliber matches.

RECENT EVENTS

22. Rifle Match—Port Jervis vs. Middletown, N. Y. The Port Jervis team won by 6 points on the Middletown 75-foot range. The course was 10 shots prone and 10 sitting, five high men to count. The scores were 930 and 936. Percival, of Port Jervis, was high individual with 193, and Clauson, of Middletown, second with 191. On February 11 Port Jervis won a similar match from Middletown, 945 to 921.

In another recent rifle match the Port Jervis team was trimmed by the Roxbury team, 897 to 850. In this four-position match Lanterman, Donelson, and Traynor of the winners were highest individual scorers, making 184, 181, and 180 points, respectively.

.45 Pistol Match—Balboa Gun Club vs. U. S. S. "Sacramento." "

The team match was fired March 8 on the Balboa, Canal Zone, range with .45 pistols. The 30-shot course used was 10 slow at 25 yards, 10 rapid at 15 yards, and 10 quick at 5 yards. Balboa won 1,341 to 1,271, the individual average being 268.2 to 243.4. Kirkpatrick, of Balboa, was high man with 277 points. Carter and Leschinski of the same team tied for second individual place on 269.

.22 Pistol Match—Longview Rifle and Pistol Club vs. Longview Police.

Ten members of the Longview (Wash.) Rifle and Pistol Club fired a 50-foot, .22-caliber pistol match with the local police recently, five high scores constituting the team. The police won 1,327 to 1,310. High score was 246, made by Robert L. Colburn of the club. Bill Van Horn, of the police team, was second high individual with 244 points.

.30 Rifle Match—Los Angeles Rifle Club vs. Company H, National Guard.

On March 1 the Los Angeles (Calif.) Telephone Rifle Club held its second Shoulder-to-Shoulder Match with Company H, of the 180th (California) National Guard. Course was 10 shots each in three stages at 200 yards on the A target. Slow fire was used sitting and kneeling and standing; rapid fire in the sitting position. Seven shooters; 5 high scores to count. Conditions were: bright sun, high temperature, heavy mirage. The telephone club won 643 to 641. Longsigh, of the club, was high man with 138, while Cobb and Cole, of Company H, followed with 133 and 132 points.

.22 Rifle Match—Emeryville Post No. 1010 vs. Hollywood Post No. 939.

On March 13 two V. F. W. rifle clubs of California fired a ten-man standing and kneeling gallery match on the Alameda High School range with but little preliminary practice. Post No. 939 of Alameda, lost, 766 to 1,081. Quinn, of Emeryville, was high individual with 158.

.30 Rifle Match—Ruidoso, N. Mex., vs. El Paso, Tex.

On March 22 the Ruidoso Valley Rifle Club Team of six men defeated the El Paso College of Mines 313 to 306 on the Ruidoso range. Five shots each kneeling, sitting, and standing at 300 yards was the course. A strong changeable wind bothered the shooters. G. Wilson, of the New Mexico team, made 58, while Faust, of Texas, was second with 56 points.

.22 Air Mail League Match—Nutmeg (Conn.) vs. Peninsula (Calif.).

On March 5 the Nutmeg Rifle League and the Peninsula Rifle League concluded an East-West Team Match, shooting on opposite sides of the continent. Scores from California were delivered in Connecticut within 50 hours after mailing. The regular match scores for the same date were used, the six highest forming the team in both leagues. California won, 1,145 to 1,094. This was a 50-foot 20-shot match in four positions.

.22 Annual Gallery Match—Puget Sound (Wash.) vs. Mare Island (Calif.).

In January the Puget Sound Navy Yard Team bested the Mare Island Navy Yard, 1,387 to 1,365, in their annual five-man match for the Sam Fitz challenge trophy. Ten men shot 10 shots at 50 feet in each of three positions—prone, sitting, and standing.

.22 Indoor Postal Match—Washington State Rifle Association.

In the postal matches completed on March 10 the Kitsap Rifle Club Team was high with 3,890 and the 7th U. S. Infantry Team was runner-up with 3,887. The three highest individual standings were won by F. A. Horn, G. O. Perry, and J. H. Martin, all of the Kitsap club, with 783, 782, and 780 points, respectively.

.22 Annual Indoor State Championship—Colorado.

On March 15 the second annual State Indoor Rifle Championship Match was held at Denver, Colo. Two hundred shooters competed over the 50-foot gallery range, in the standing, sitting, and kneeling positions. With seventeen teams competing, Colorado Rifle Club won the championship on a total of 1,351 points. Sterling Rifle Club was runner-up with a 1,324 total. The individual championship went to Gates on the score of 280, with J. H. Sackett second on 279.

.30-Caliber Interclub Match—North Bay Rifle Association (Calif.).

On Washington's Birthday six California five-man teams met on the Mare Island range for an outdoor 50-shot match including slow fire at 200, 300, and 600 yards, and rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards, using the Army targets A and B. Vallejo won the match with 1,136 team total; and Mare Island came in second with 1,109 points.

.30-Caliber Rifle Match—Santa Rosa vs. Mare Island.

On a fine warm California day, March 1, the Santa Rosa Rifle Club team of five men, on their own range trimmed the Mare Island team 861 to 849. Comstock, of Santa Rosa, was high with 182 points. The course was 40 shots at 200 and 300 yards, in four positions, with rapid fire at 200 yards sitting, and 300 yards prone.

.38-45 Pistol Match—Calmex Pistol League, San Diego, Calif.

The second annual Calmer Pistol League Match was held on March 1 by the San Diego police force, seven teams competing. A 40-shot course on a 5-inch bull was used with slow fire at 25 yards, and rapid fire at 15 and 25 yards. The No. 1 San Diego Police Team won the silver cup, presented by Fox Theaters, Inc., by shooting 1,907. The San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club Team was second with 1,867. Pease, Oliver, and Watt of the winning police team were high individuals, each making 384 out of 400 points.

.22 Rifle Match—Department of Street Railways Gun Club vs. Roosevelt Post Office Club.

On February 26 the Department of Street Railways Gun Club and the Roosevelt Post Office Rifle and Revolver Club held a Small-Bore Team Match in Detroit, Mich. It was fired prone, sitting, and standing at 50 feet. The Department of Street Railways Club team of five men won, 1,209 to 1,028. Schimmel, Harriman, and O'Connor of the winners were high men, making 255, 253, and 250 points, respectively.



This magnificent sterling-silver cup, emblematic of the California State Small-Bore Championship, is designed to remain in perpetual competition. It represents one of the donations to rifle marksmanship of Mr. Jotham W. Bixby, prominent sportsman and financier of Long Beach, Calif. To give the winner a personal trophy he has added the "Bixby Award," which is a beautiful gold medal, shown on the base of the trophy cup. Mr. Bixby has done much to promote the small-bore game in his native State, particularly through the Long Beach Rifle Club, which enjoys the benefits of a free range on land owned by Mr. Bixby.

.22 Rifle Match—Pelican Rifle Club vs. Greenville, La.

The Pelican Rifle Club, of New Orleans, La., won a 20-shot prone postal match from the Greenville five-man team, on February 27, with the score of 948 to 944. High individual score was 193, made by Gustine of the winners.

.22 Gallery Match—Columbia County Gallery Championship.

During the first week of March the Benedict trophy was won by the Columbia Rifle Club of Stuyvesant, N. Y., against three other clubs with the score of 898. In this second series of four-position matches, Kinderhook scored 870, Stuyvesant 844, and Hudson 832. E. W. Mange, of the Stuyvesant team, was individual high scorer with 188 points.

.22-cal. Gallery Team Match—American Legion, Iowa Department.

The First Annual Legion Rifle Team Gallery Match, conducted by the Iowa Department, the American Legion, was fired on April 4 and 5, on the home ranges of the participants.

Teams consisted of six shooting members. All match conditions were substantially the same as those prevailing in the 1931 Paul V. McNutt Trophy Match. The three high teams were: Harlan, 1,578; Pilot Mount, 1,530; Jewell, 1,390.

Pistol Match—American Legion.

The second clash of the Pistoleers of the American Legion, L. A. County Post, took place Sunday, April 19, at the Alhambra Sheriff's Rifle Range.

The Trophy Cup, donated by Comrade Artie E. Seymour, was won by Los Angeles Post No. 8, with a score of 85.6 per cent. Alhambra Post No. 139 took second honors with a score of 78 per cent, and Pasadena Post No. 13 took third place with 70.4 per cent.

Individual high scores in the Army Shoot were S. S. Son, 95.8 per cent, Police Post; Art E. Seymour, 95.3 per cent, Los Angeles Post; V. Post, 95.1 per cent, Alhambra Post; and M. M. Heins, 95.1 per cent, Los Angeles Post. A silver and three bronze medals were awarded to these men.

The Women's Auxiliary Contest was won by Mrs. Portia Seymour, with a score of 90. Mrs. Violet Nowka made second place with 86 per cent. The Any-Pistol (N. B. A.) 50-Yard Match, open to all Legionnaires, was won by the Los Angeles Police Post shooting .38-caliber revolvers.

Pistol Match—Fort Wayne Public Defense Organization.

On Sunday, January 18, a pistol match was held at the Fort Wayne National Guard Armory, under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Rifle and Revolver Club, and the local National Guard units. Five teams participated, and the Fort Wayne Rifle and Revolver Club team won with 863. The course, fired on the Colt Regulation Police Target at 50 feet, included both slow and timed fire, in the two main matches. Noland, with 95 points, won the individual match.

.38-45-cal. Pistol Match—Southwest Series.

The Border Patrol Range at El Paso, Tex., was the scene of a final pistol team contest for the Popular Dry Goods Co. Trophy Cup. The El Paso Police and the Border Patrol had divided honors in the previous four matches. The Border Patrol won the cup by outshooting the Police team, 1,292 to 1,260, after giving 2 points down in the slow-fire stage. The 8th United States Cavalry, from Fort Bliss, had a picked team entered.

Pistol Matches—Triangle Pistol Match at Mansfield, Ohio.

The Ashland Club defeated the Richland Club, at Mansfield, Ohio, on February 15 in a three-cornered pistol match involving the Mansfield Police team. The scores of the "high five," representing each organization were: Ashland, 984; Richland, 969; and the Mansfield Police, 934. The Police score was fired on the day previous against the Ohio State Reformatory team of "high five," who scored 852 points.

In a previous pistol shoot Richland defeated Ashland, 963 to 954 under similar conditions, and the Police won from the Reformatory team, 857 to 754.

The entire police force are members of the club, and the bankers and the guards at the Reformatory are coming in on the same basis. In fact, the Bankers, the Police, the Ohio State Reformatory, the local National Guard unit, and rifle clubs of the local district are organized in a Pistol and Rifle League.

On February 21, the Mansfield Police team defeated the O. S. R. Guards, 734 to 692. About a week later the Richland Club defeated the Galion Rifle Club, 975 to 915, in a pistol match, and were defeated by Galion in the rifle division, 908 to 886.

.22-cal. Gallery Team Match—University of Virginia vs. Monticello National Guard.

On April 25 a five-man team of the University of Virginia Rifle Club bested the team of Company K, 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard, 1,297 to 1,232, in a Small-Bore Three-Position Match, including prone, sitting, and standing, on the new indoor range in Cabell Hall at the University of Virginia.

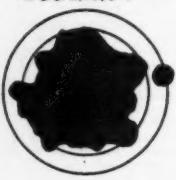
Walter McIlhenny, of the University of Virginia, was high man with 284 x 300 points. Moore led the Monticello National Guard team with his individual score of 263.

1931
Second Annual Offhand Match
Iowa - Wyoming
Soft Indoors. NRA Targets. Standing
IOWA TEAM.

Mike Altman 94 98 99 99 488
M.D. Calhoun 95 95 96 96 96 478
S.J. Lanning 93 94 96 97 97 477
J. Altman 92 95 95 97 98 477
C.T. Walegaard 90 94 96 97 98 475
Ed. Muhl 88 93 96 98 99 474
N. Altman 93 95 95 95 95 473
A.K. Friedrich 92 93 95 95 96 471
A. Churchill 91 91 92 95 99 468
E. Dehnert 91 92 93 93 97 466
4747

L. Tesdall 459 A. J. Lanning 455
H. J. Schillen 453 H. D. Lucas 452
G. Gibson 453 J. H. Martin 452
E. J. Grundman 453 E. Moulter 451

Composite of Iowa team scores.
500 shots.



1931
WYOMING TEAM.

R.L. Griffith 91 91 95 95 97 469
W.L. Seaman 91 91 94 95 95 466
T.R. French 92 92 93 93 93 463*
Tom Kirk 90 91 92 94 94 461*
W.L. Bruce 86 89 91 93 95 453
T.G. Brown 84 90 91 92 94 451*
A.M. Hoover 86 88 89 92 94 449
E.L. Clegg 86 85 87 89 90 447
A. Sartman 86 89 90 90 91 446*
O.L. Gollman 86 88 89 90 91 444*
4549

* Iron sights
M. Klemme 443* H. D. Lucas 438 H. J. Vonte 439
J. Schillen 431 Haugum 435 A. J. Moulter 435

Composite of Mike Altman's
50 shots. Ballard Rifle. Diller
relied barrel. 15th
Remington
Kleenbore



HERE is an account of an interesting rifle match which has just been finished between teams representing the best offhand shots in Wyoming and Iowa. The match called for 20 men on each side and the highest 10 to count only. There was no restrictions on rifles and sights, the only condition being that .22 rim-fire cartridges should be used and that the position should be offhand without any artificial rest. In effect the match was an old-fashioned Schuetzen offhand match, the kind that used to be so popular in the old days. Hip rest, body rest, and palm rest allowed and also use of set triggers.

The Iowa Team was composed of some of the very best offhand shots in the United States, ten of whom have offered to take on any ten men in the country. The Wyoming Team represented as good a cross section of offhand shots as found in any State. On the team were four men who have been in the President's Hundred, two had been on the Infantry Team, three were ex-members of the International Railway Team, two had been members of International Free-Rifle Teams, and all the others, with the exception of one man, had been members of Camp Perry teams.

The scores made by the Iowa Team were such that it would be very hard to find any group of ten men to equal or beat them. A few of the Wyoming Team used set triggers. Most of them shot with metallic sights. Some used the "arms-extended" position, and notably among them was the score made by Mr. Tom Kirk, of Cheyenne, who is an old Camp Perry man. A tall, powerful man, getting close to the 60 line, he stood in one place and fired the whole string of shots with a .52 Winchester and metallic sights with very little moving. His position when shooting

would make an ideal picture for a poster and would gladden the heart of military shooters, who are always boasting the "arms-extended" position. His score of 461 under the conditions shot I consider to be a record for the 50 shots.

The conditions of the match called for 50 shots offhand on the new N. R. A. 50-foot target, which you know is a much harder target to shoot on than the old 1-4 ring target at 75 feet. The distance shot over was 50 feet. Mike Altman, who made the score of 488 on the Iowa Team, is a man whose reputation as an offhand shot under Schuetzen conditions is well known throughout the United States. I also consider his record made in this match as a record for this style for the United States. The Wyoming men were clearly outshot, but just the same if you look carefully at the scores you will find some good shooting done as a whole and way above the average for offhand shooting.

EDWARD L. CRABB,
N. R. A. State Secretary, Shoshoni, Wyo.

RECENT EVENTS

.30-cal. Postal Match—Washington State Rifle Association.

Ten affiliated five-man teams participated in Match No. 2, which was a 30-shot rapid-fire match including all positions and fired at 200, 300, and 500 yards. Kitsap led the field with 725, Spokane was next with 691, and Wenatchee third with 687. In class A the Spokane team leads with 1,393 points, in class B Yakima is high with 1,329, and in class C Kitsap is on top with a score of 1,361.

.30-cal. Team Match—San Bruno Rifles vs. 30th Infantry.

In a six-man-team match, on April 5, the San Bruno Rifles defeated the 30th Infantry team on the San Bruno (Calif.) range, 1,341 to 1,324, under ideal weather conditions. The San Bruno team had recently defeated Palo Alto and Monterey in its last two matches. The course of fire included 200, 300, and 600 yards. McCaughan and Laursen, of San Bruno, and Mitko of the 30th Infantry, tied for high individual honors by scoring 229 each.

Mixed Annual Matches—Indiana Rifle Association and National Guard.

Excellent scores were registered in each of the team matches fired at Culver Military Academy on Saturday, March 28.

The shooting of Lon J. Manlie, of Indianapolis, who ran 59 additional 10's after turning in a possible 100 in the 50-foot prone event, was the outstanding feature of the tournament.

Ira W. Martin outdistanced eight competitors with possible scores of 200 in the Individual Championship 50-Foot Prone Match, when he ran his consecutive 10's, over his possible score, to 41. John D. McNabb, of Indianapolis, came in second with 30 additional bulls, followed by Frank B. Miller, Jr., brother cadet at Culver, with 21 additional bulls.

The Offhand Individual 50-Foot Championship was taken by Charles R. Atkinson, of Fort Wayne, with a score of 183. Ira W. Martin came through for second place, with 180; Robert F. Cissell, third, also with 180.

In the Five-Man 50-Foot Prone and Standing Team Match, the Fort Wayne Rifle and Revolver Club came out on top with 918. Culver Military Academy's third team placed second with 910, followed by the Hoosier Rifle Club, of Indianapolis, with 902. In the National Guard section, Company K, 152nd Infantry, placed first with a team score of 871.

In the pistol section of the matches the Limited .22-Caliber Re-Entry 50-Foot Match was taken by Ward J. Schnatter, of Indianapolis; Ralph W. of 94, Capt. Homer A. Obenauf, of Culver, trailed by one point with a score of 93.

In the Individual Championship .22-Caliber 50-Foot Pistol Match Captain Obenauf stepped to the front with his 93. Ralph W. Noland, of Fort Wayne, came second with 91, followed by George W. Mowrey, of East Center Warsaw, with 90. In the Limited Re-Entry Pistol Match fired at 25 yards, using the service pistol or revolver, caliber .45, Edward J. Schnatter, of Indianapolis; Ralph W. Noland, of Fort Wayne; John G. McDonald, of Culver Military Academy; and Fred W. Jay, of Gary; tied with possible scores of 100. Continuing their firing, Schnatter made 19 additional bulls, Noland 18, and McDonald 8.

In the Slow-Fire Individual Pistol Match at 45 yards Fred W. Jay, of Gary, registered a possible lead to the 62 entries. In the Pistol Team Match, .22-caliber, fired at 50 feet, all scores to count, the Fort Wayne Rifle and Revolver Club again won with a score of 413. The Hoosier Rifle Club came just under the wire with a score of 412. In the individual aggregate for the Individual State Gallery Championship, Charles R. Atkinson, of Fort Wayne, won with a total of 469.

.22-cal. Indoor Pistol Team Matches—Washington State Championship.

The final bulletin covering the total gallery scores of the 13 Washington small-bore teams puts the Kitsap Rifle Club in first place with 3,890 points. The course in this match No. 4 consisted of 10 shots standing and 10 sitting. The 7th United States Cavalry team is next with 3,887, and the Seattle Pistol Club ranked third on its score of 3,844. The three high individual standings went to the winning Kitsap team as follows: F. A. Horn, 783; G. O. Perry, 782; and J. H. Martin, 780.

.22-cal. Squadded Match—Colorado State Gallery Team Championship.

The Colorado State Rifle Association now has 30 clubs affiliated with it. On March 15 there were 17 teams competing for the State Gallery Championship on the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club Range in Denver. This five-man-team match of 30 shots was fired in three positions.

Colorado Rifle Club led the field with its total of 1,348 points; Sterling Rifle Club copped second place, with 1,327; and Pueblo Rifle Club landed third, with 1,320. Among the 19 individual entrants, J. H. Gates led the field, with 280; T. H. Sackett placed second, with 279. These two scores also topped the highest individual scores made among the teams. C. E. Howard won the 30-shot Free-Rifle Standing Match, with 267. The Centennial High School Team defeated the Sterling Junior Club, 1,292 to 1,153; and the Pueblo Women's Club won the Ladies' team match, over the same course, scoring 1,155.

Indoor Pistol Matches—Connecticut State Rifle Association.

The Annual Pistol and Revolver Matches of the Connecticut State Rifle Association were held at the State Armory in Hartford April 28. All firing was with .22-caliber side arms at 50 feet on Standard American 50-foot targets.

Winners and high scorers were: 10-shot slow-fire re-entry match, two best targets to count, first place, H. D. Shierman, of Springfield, Mass., score 188; second, P. Pale, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 183; and third, G. H. Keyes, Boston, Mass., 183.

Twenty-shot slow-fire revolver match, first, H. D. Shierman, Springfield, Mass., 168; second, J. P. Leonard, Springfield, Mass., 168; and third, J. P. Leonard, Hartford Police, 149.

Twenty-shot slow-fire pistol match, first, P. Pale, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 182; second, H. D. Shierman, Springfield, Mass., 180; third, G. P. Dubin, Springfield, 179.

Timed and rapid-fire match, two strings of 5 shots timed fire and same rapid fire; first, P. Pale, 173; H. M. Webster, Hartford, 160; and J. P. Leonard, 162.

Mixed Tournament—Western Washington Inter-City Matches.

Shooting in heavy rain which lasted all day, the Kitsap Rifle and Revolver Club's four-man team with 943 points won the Inter-City Rifle Match held at Wesley Harris Rifle Range, Kitsap County, Wash. The match consisted of 30 shots on the International target at 300 yards—10 standing, 10 sitting, and 10 prone, metallic sights.

The pistol match, fired the same day, over the National Match course, was won by the Seattle Police Club with 957 points, while the Aggregate Team Match, rifle and pistol, went to the United States Marine Corps team on a total of 1,827.

J. E. Burns, of the Kitsap Club, won the individual rifle honors with 255; Corporal Anderson, Marine Corps team, won second place with 250. J. J. Haag, Seattle Pistol Club, won the individual event with 249; Lieutenant C. C. Holcomb, W. N. G., was second with 244. The Ziegemeier gold medal, awarded for the greatest number of 10's in the rifle event, went to Lieutenant Cook of the Washington National Guard.

.30-cal. Postal Match—Thirty-ninth Infantry Defeats Peninsula League.

The first .30-caliber Postal Match attempted by the Regimental Rifle Team of the Thirtieth United States Infantry was fired on February 8. The competitors were the Thirtieth Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and the Peninsula Rifle League. The Peninsula course of fire was used, all rapid fire being on the A target. Sergeant Stofko and Corporal Mitko, members of the 1930 Infantry team, were high scorers with 238 each. Sergeant Booth was a close third despite of his slip to a 44 at 300 yards rapid fire.

.22-cal. Indoor Match—Central Indoor Rifle Tournament.

The Fourth Annual Indoor Rifle Tournament of the Central Small-Bore Rifle League took place at Sioux City, Iowa, under the auspices of the Sioux City Rifle Club, on February 20, 21, and 22. All shooting was from the prone and standing positions at 50 feet, N. R. A. targets. The program called for four 50-shot matches and four re-entry matches.

The range, in the basement of the Olson sporting-goods store, had six targets in continuous operation from 9 a. m. until midnight each day. The forty-two contestants included nationally known riflemen, such as V. F. Hamer, who won the National Small-Bore Championship at Camp Perry; Edward J. Muhl, the 100-shot offhand Schuetzen champion; Dr. F. Riley, the 70-year-old veteran Nebraska team captain; and 9-year-old C. T. Westergaard, Jr.

In Match No. 1, 50 shots prone, any sight, W. F. Lammli, of Storm Lake, Iowa, outranked Westergaard and Muhl, all three having 499 to their credit. Mike Altman, of Luverne, Iowa, captured the 50-Shot Standing Scope Match with 481. H. S. Strand, of Primghar, Iowa, won the Iron-Sight 50-Shot Standing Match with 464.

.30-cal. Team Match—Marin Rifle League.

Eight teams of the Marin Rifle League recently held their first competition on the Fort Barry (Calif.) Rifle Range. The course of 50 shots included all positions and was fired over the ranges of 200, 300, and 600 yards. Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, Santa Rosa Rifle Club, Palo Alto Rod and Gun Club, and the Marin Rifle Club, respectively, filled the first four positions. H. Ragle, of Santa Rosa, was high individual with his 232 points.

.30-cal. Team Match—Annual Camp Sims Regional.

On April 25 five six-man teams met on the Camp Sims Rifle Range outside of Washington, D. C., for a 50-shot match over a four-position course at 200, 300, and 600 yards. This has been an annual competition between George Washington University and West Point, the Army cadets having been winners each year since 1927. The teams finished as follows: Quantico Marines, 1,123; D. C. National Guard, 1,119; West Point, 1,105; George Washington University, 1,046; and Columbus University, 1,014. Harrell of the District of Columbia team was high individual with 191 points, and Robinson of the Marines next with 190.

NORRISTOWN RIFLE CLUB SHOOTS RECORD LEAGUE SCORE

FOR two years the Norristown (Pa.) Rifle Club has been a member of the Tri-County League, comprising the Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, the Keystone Rifle Club, and the Interboro Rifle Club. This schedule, which covers six matches for each club, brings the entire four clubs together every two weeks.

In a match shot on January 23 between the Interboro Rifle Club and the Norristown Rifle Club the latter established the highest team score to date in the Tri-County League matches by defeating the visiting team with

a score of 1,191 points to 1,125, from a possible 1,250. Shooting 25 record shots—i. e., 10 shots from the prone position, 5 shots sitting, 5 shots kneeling, and 5 shots offhand—at a distance of 25 yards, 8 possibles were included in the record score; 4 prone, 3 sitting, and 1 kneeling.

In addition to the Inter-Club and Tri-County Matches, the Norristown Rifle Club has also engaged in several matches with the Berks County Rifle Club, the local unit of the National Guard, as well as any other organization with whom they are able to secure a match. The President's address is J. E. Stott, 813 Swede Street, Norristown, Pa.

OPEN INVITATION TO N. R. A. MEMBERS

D. F. CAGLE, Waverly, Tenn., has very generously issued a broad invitation to RIFLEMAN readers to visit his home ranch and participate in a woodchuck hunt. His father owns a three-quarter section infested with the rodents, and Mr. Cagle offers jack-rabbit shooting as a side line.

AFFILIATED RIFLE CLUBS OF RHODE ISLAND BECOME ACTIVE

A STATE Small-Bore Rifle Team, composed of ten men and two alternates and picked in open competition among civilian riflemen during the month of February, has recently been organized in Rhode Island. This team tryout match was fired on official N. R. A. 50-foot targets over the small-bore qualification course, including all positions, plus 10 shots each sitting and prone, plus rapid fire on the reduced D target. The winning 12 scores ran from 663 to 611 x 700.

The ARCRI Small-Bore Team is believed to be the first State small-bore team to be organized in this country, and its sponsors have great hopes for its future. The team is the result of strenuous efforts on the part of a few enthusiastic riflemen to bring back rifle-shooting to its proper position in Rhode Island sports. E. F. Walker, new N. R. A. State Secretary for Rhode Island, has played no small part in the rejuvenated rifle-shooting enthusiasm in his State.

It will be an active shooting team, and since all of the members are also high-power shots, it will probably represent Rhode Island as a civilian high-power team during the summer months. It is hoped to have the team go to Wakefield, Sea Girt, and Camp Perry, or as many of them as can go this year, with definite plans made for the continuation, on a strong basis, of the activities just now started.

The members of the State ARCRI team of Providence, R. I., who incidentally are all individual N. R. A. members, are shown in the cut. Reading from left to right, back row: H. A. Hambrick, R. H. Bennett, G. R. Brown, and J. R. Xavier, Jr. Middle row: F. W. Donahue, Jr., E. F. Walker, R. H. Perry, F. B. Perry, and A. Hartley. Front row: Maj. A. F. Williams, team captain; A. Friel, A. B. Colwell, E. K. Johnson, and Maj. A. B. Coulters, team coach.

On April 25, 24 teams competed in the Spring Two-Man Gallery Match, at the Varnum Continentals Armory, East Greenwich, R. I., over a 10-shot prone and standing course, on the 50-foot N. R. A. target, and under N. R. A. rules. The State College team won this match on a score of 346, and the ARCRI team placed second with 344.



Through the courtesy of L. W. Thurston
The A. R. C. R. I. Rifle Team

HONOR ROLL—100 PER CENT N. R. A. CLUBS

(All club members are individual members of the N. R. A.)

NEW CLUBS ADDED TO HONOR ROLL DURING MARCH AND APRIL

GREENVILLE RIFLE CLUB

Mr. Otelo Ottman, Secy.
Greenville, Ohio

EASTERN DIVISION RIFLE CLUB

Mr. Murray T. Whalen, Secy.
Rockland, Me.

COMANCHE RIFLE CLUB

Alfred M. Harding, Secy.
Coldwater, Kans.

NEWHALL GUN CLUB

C. E. Brinegar, Secy.
1524 Newhall Avenue
Newhall, Calif.

EDDY-GLOVER POST NO. 6 RIFLE CLUB

Emil J. Kraus, Secy.
125 Pleasant St.
New Britain, Conn.

STILLWATER RIFLE CLUB

Leslie W. Kolstrup, Secy.
Stillwater, Nev.

FORSYTH RIFLE CLUB

George H. Zenor, Secy.
Forsyth, Mont.

ONTARIO RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

Elmer M. Berg, Secy.
308 W. E St.
Ontario, Calif.

ALAMOSA RIFLE CLUB

Herbert E. Bertsch, Secy.
Alamosa, Colo.

MATHER RIFLE CLUB

Earl D. Newell, Secy.
Mather, Pa.

PORT CLINTON RIFLE CLUB

Lewis L. Mackey, Secy.
318 West 3rd St.
Port Clinton, Ohio

MINNWELL RIFLE CLUB

H. V. Fletcher, Secy.
3012 East Minnehaha Parkway
Minneapolis, Minn.

FAIRVIEW RIFLE CLUB

George J. Anderson, Secy.
Box 7
Fairview, Oreg.

LEGION POST NO. 79 RIFLE CLUB

Bountiful, Utah
John S. Day, Secy-Treas.
Woods Cross, Utah

ELM CITY RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB

Alton B. Coller, Secy.
22 Prescott St.
Keene, N. H.

PRAIRIE RIFLE CLUB

John H. Fredericks, Secy.
Pleasant Prairie, Wis.

MEGANSETT RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB

Richard H. Hopkins, Secy.
Falmouth, Mass.

LINDSAY RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB

W. B. Givan, Secy.
362 Westwood Ave.
Lindsay, Calif.

KIRKWOOD RIFLE CLUB

Emil S. Theiss, Secy.
961 West Big Bend Rd.
Kirkwood, Mo.

HIAWATHA GUN CLUB

J. G. Reese, Secy.
Hiawatha, Utah

A. C. SPARK PLUG CO. RIFLE CLUB

Joseph A. Prophet, Secy.
2427 Raskob St.
Flint, Mich.

LASCONIC RIFLE CLUB

Ira W. Arnett, Secy.
1108 Roop St.
Susanville, Calif.

CORDOVA RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB

Robert Platt, Secy.
Cordova, Alaska

FREEPORT RIFLE CLUB

Maurice Pentico, Secy.
7½ Stephenson St.
Freeport, Ill.

WILSON RIFLE CLUB

Frank Weber, Secy.
Wilson, Kans.

THOMASTON RIFLE CLUB

William B. Gray, Secy.
Thomaston, Me.

NORTHWESTERN BELL RIFLE CLUB

H. S. Knauff, Secy.
3717 Bloomington Ave., South
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE LINCOLN RIFLE AND REVOLVER

CLUB

Mr. George W. Bamber, Secy.
121 E. 70th St.
Los Angeles, Calif.

RICHMOND HILL RIFLE CLUB

Alfred Schaefer, Secy.
8424 123rd St.
Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

THE LEAF RIVER RIFLE CLUB

C. L. Lovell, Secy.
Leaf River, Ill.

MOUNT MORRIS RIFLE CLUB

George H. Warwick, Secy.
3 East Center St.
Mount Morris, Ill.

CLOE RIFLE CLUB

J. P. McConnell
R. D. No. 2
Punxsutawney, Pa.

MOUNT HOOD RIFLE CLUB

Richard Beadle, Secy.
Route No. 2, Box 201
Gresham, Oreg.

ATTENTION MATCH SHOOTERS!

Course of fire of the High Power Two-Man-Team Match of the N. R. A. Spring-Summer Postal Program has been amended as follows:

Ten shots per man 200 yards, standing, target A; 10 shots rapid fire, sitting from standing, target A; and 10 shots prone at 300 yards, target A.

The former course was: 20 shots per man standing at 200 yards and 20 shots prone at 600 yards.

CHALLENGES

THE PELICAN RIFLE CLUB wishes to challenge any club to a postal match for 50 feet, 75 feet, 50 and 100 yards. Small-bore, 200, with .30-06. Anything in prone or sitting position. Write A. G. Quinn, President, Pelican Rifle Club, 5705 West End Blvd., New Orleans, La.

THE PORT JERVIS (N. Y.) RIFLE TEAM issues a challenge to any other rifle or amateur pistol teams for postal matches, 10-man teams, iron sights, any position. Write to John E. Schafer, Matamoras, Pa.

THE LOS ANGELES TELEPHONE RIFLE CLUB would be glad to hear from other clubs in and around Los Angeles who would care to shoot a shoulder-to-shoulder match, also telephone clubs who would like to shoot postal matches, with .30 caliber. The club shoots the first Sunday of each month at the Pasadena Police Department Range at Pasadena, Calif., and uses the .30 caliber only. Write to L. S. Stockton, First Assistant Executive Officer and Scribe, Los Angeles Telephone Rifle Club, 584 E. 64th St., Inglewood, Calif.

THE AMBOY RIFLE CLUB desires outdoor small-bore postal matches at 50 and 100 yards, any sights, 10 men scoring high 5. Prefer a Dewar Match, but will consider any others. Write to G. A. Smith, Secretary, Amboy Rifle Club, Conneaut, Ohio.

THE SMITHFIELD RIFLE CLUB is desirous of shooting small-bore matches at 50 and 100 yards with some young rifle club. Write to J. E. Allphin, Secretary, Smithville Rifle Club, Smithville, Tex.

INTERNATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

Amount of contributions previously received \$132.50	
Brig. Gen. George C. Shaw, Washington, D. C.	5.00
H. M. Lee, New York, N. Y.	1.00
A. K. Kimberly, Neenah, Wis.	1.55
Hillard S. Risby, Pleasantville, N. J.	1.00
J. I. Edgerton, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Donald J. Powers, New York, N. Y.	1.00
I. W. Brown, Chester, W. Va.	1.00
Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Dr. W. H. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Rev. Wm. H. Fluck, Utica, N. Y.	1.00
George A. Muelleo, Visalia, Calif.	3.00
Arthur P. Phillips, Boxford, Mass.	4.00
Maj. J. K. Boles, Washington, D. C.	10.00
John Stoffo, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
A. F. Mantey, Ely, Nev.	1.00
M. B. Steffy, Elizabethtown, Pa.	1.00
B. B. Coleman, Trucksville, Pa.	3.00
E. F. Watson, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Walter S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass.	2.00
C. S. Catlin, Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
John Lord, Princeton, N. J.	1.00
George L. Lally, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
Ralph B. Otterman, Otter, Mont.	1.00
Arthur J. Mondschein, Brentwood, Pa.	2.00
Patrick C. Bradley, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Howard Hubler, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Ernest Kohler, Jr., Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Edward Schultz, Erie, Pa.	1.00
Francis E. Gormley, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.	1.00
Otto P. Sprenger, Watertown, Wis.	2.00
James T. McMillan, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
C. C. Harter, Cambridge, Mass.	20.00
	\$239.05



NRA JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS NEWS



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

YOUNG PIONEERS ENJOY SUCCESSFUL SEASON

RETURNING home full of enthusiasm over his accomplishments as a member of the Junior Rifle Corps at Camp Chief Ouray, which club he had aided materially in organizing, Bill Barr, son of Mrs. Wm. M. Barr, regional director of the J. R. C., convinced his mother of Omaha's need for such an organization, and the result was that in October the Daniel Boone Rifle Club was formed. Realizing the evident enjoyment of the boys in their work, Mrs. Barr some weeks later formed the girls into a group known as the Instha Theamba Club.

The chief deterrent to the success of the clubs was the finding of a suitable range and an instructor who had the time for such work. The services of Capt. Fred Wickham, 17th Infantry, were finally secured and the range at Fort Omaha was used for the first few months. After instruction work was completed at Fort Omaha, the boys and girls fired for record on the Central High School Range under the supervision of Sergt. S. P. Moore, D. E. M. L.

Captain Wickham and Sergeant Moore are to be congratulated on the training these young people received. Out of a boys' club of 15 members 65 awards were made, and the 12 girls received 32 awards. Bill Barr qualified for the Expert medal, Karl Louis won one leg on the Daniel Boone Club Cup, and Miss Georgia Stotenburg one leg on the Instha Theamba Trophy.

The interest shown in the work of these groups was remarkable. The respective secretaries of the two clubs were the constant recipients of calls and letters requesting that this son or that daughter be allowed to join. Due to the lack of facilities, the membership, of necessity, had to be kept down, but it is hoped with the continued co-operation of Mr. F. H. Bucholz, chairman, and the other members of the Executive Committee, Mr. Raymond Bauer, Col. Amos Thomas, 134th Infantry, and Capt. H. H. Elarth, D. O. L., that next year may see many other boys and girls enjoying the benefits of this training.

The two secretaries of the organizations are also to be commended on the work they performed. Miss Janice Johnson proved her-

self to be an invaluable assistant to Mrs. Barr in managing the affairs of the Instha Theamba Club, while Edward Adams showed great ability in arranging reports for the boys.

BIWEEKLY TEAM MATCHES

IN THE fourth of the five biweekly team matches arranged in the final series for the year, the boys' team at Western High School, Washington, D. C., took the lead in the prone group by submitting a five-man possible score of 500. The De Molay Rifle Club, of Baltimore, Md., and the girls' team at Watertown High School, Watertown, S. Dak., with scores of 484 and 482, respectively, in the B Division, will fire their final match with the select group of A teams. The Broadway High School Rifle Team, of Seattle, Wash., leading the C Division with a score of 460, will advance to Division B in the final match.

Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., has continued to lead the entrants in the two-position matches, having a five-man-team score of 910. Knoxville High School, of Knoxville, Tenn., followed Kemper with a score of 904.

Seventeen possible scores were submitted by team members in this match. Western High School, with 5 possible scores for a five-man-team possible of 500, led the group. Turlock Union High School, of Turlock, Calif., had 2 possibles, and Richmond Hill High School, of Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y., also had 2 possibles. Possible scores were made by the following:

- W. Collins, Western High School, Washington, D. C.
- H. Baker, Western High School, Washington, D. C.
- F. Wilkinson, Western High School, Washington, D. C.
- R. Wilcox, Western High School, Washington, D. C.
- S. Hanford, Western High School, Washington, D. C.
- E. Anderson, Turlock Union High School, Turlock, Calif.
- D. Cook, Turlock Union High School, Turlock, Calif.
- R. Seidel, Richmond Hill High, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
- S. Crawford, Richmond Hill High, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
- H. Sommers, Central High School, St. Paul, Minn.
- S. Warner, Fresno High School, Fresno, Calif.
- D. Clinton, New Trier High School, Winnetka, Ill.
- Margaret Peters, Watertown High, Watertown, S. Dak.
- L. Stilwell, Huntington High, Huntington, N. Y.
- J. Bonaccorso, Warren Harding High, Bridgeport, Conn.
- R. Griffith, Iowa City High, Iowa City, Iowa.
- J. Buterworth, Deerfield Shields High, Highland Park, Ill.

HOW I ENROLLED 30 NEW MEMBERS IN THE N. R. A. AND ORGANIZED A RIFLE CLUB

By CARMINE ORGO, 4826 N. Karlov Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MY INTEREST in marksmanship dates back to 1928, when I bought my first rifle, a 15 repeater. Lack of facilities and conveniences in the home we then occupied forced me to set my range out in the open. That rather handicapped me as I could not have the use of the range at opportune times, and I was therefore not permitted to practice sufficiently and as much as I desired. But in time I did finally merit and obtain my first two medals. Then when my residence was changed to the present one I became overjoyed, as the basement is just the right length required for regulation. It did not take me long to interest the boys among the new acquaintances I made. I invited them to watch me at practice, and they were so fascinated with the sport that they soon became very enthusiastic members of the N. R. A. We arranged week nights for practice on my range, and the progress has been so good that within a short time thirty of the fellows reached the Sharpshooter grade.

It has surely made a difference in the boys since I first met them, when they had no particular diversion. Now they each have gained more friends, and they all realize how greatly beneficial it is for them to strive for accuracy and supremacy in marksmanship. Through concentration on one point they have developed steady nerves, self-control, and co-ordination of brain, eye, and muscle. This is evidenced by the fact that in a few weeks every one of them not only qualified for the coveted Sharpshooter medal, but most of them have bars.

We have already organized a rifle club. All are striving for higher honors and each one is making efforts to gain more members. One of the boys already has gained his Expert medal and I have attained the ninth bar; also am practicing for my last set of standing targets for the Expert medal. As soon as we become proficient enough we shall attempt to get into some of the competitive matches. And who can tell, but some day one of us may become a national expert.

FROM PRO-MARKSMAN TO MID-SHIPMAN

By SAM MOORE

This is the final article of the series contributed by Sam Moore of the United States Naval Academy.

In preceding articles Sam has told us of his many experiences and achievements in the Junior field of marksmanship. Now we learn of his experiences at Annapolis.

PART IV

A GREAT deal has been written about life at the Naval Academy. Most of these yarns start, "Now, when I was a plebe—" Everyone remembers plebe year. When the rifle season started, John Quinn, the Varsity captain, asked me if I would take charge of the plebe team. We won the National Fresh-

man Team Championship that year and succeeding plebe teams have kept up the good work.

The next season we were eligible for Varsity competition, and things began to pick up. Lieut. Commander Palmer instituted a comprehensive system of shoulder-to-shoulder matches which greatly stimulated college shooting throughout the East. We lost Capt. Alex Hood, a wonderful competitive shot, by graduation, but acquired an equally remarkable shooter from the plebe team in Douglas McDougal.

There were only two more chances at the national title left, so Sam Yeaton, the team manager, and I put our heads together. We adopted the same system which I had used successfully before, and Yeaton became firing-line coach. His uncanny psychology saved us

a great many points, and we went through this season undefeated to win the National Intercollegiates. I was elected captain of the team for the next year.

This season got off to a bad start. Yeaton had graduated as expected, but Doug McDougal went out to Michigan, and his brother David was ineligible for the first five matches. Then the team broke the record without any great effort, and I didn't worry any more. Through the efforts of Lieutenant Clay our gallery was doubled in size, giving us the best range in the East. We won the National Championship again, improving the record we set the previous year. The N. R. A. designated our team to represent the United States in the International Intercollegiate Match with Cambridge.

In the individual matches seven championships came my way, which was pretty lucky because I was shooting for fun and not for blood. In the team matches I broke seven records, and that is the story to date. Four years of spare time spent on the rifle range and no regrets.

I've gotten a great deal of pleasure out of shooting and intend to make it my hobby as long as my eyesight permits. When you are in the proper frame of mind it is sport, not work. Pasted inside my scorebook is a quotation which has helped a lot: "When the One Great Scorer comes to write against your name, He writes, not that you won or lost, but how you played the game."

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Stewart Waring, Jr., Evanston, Ill.
H. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
C. Perley, Chicago, Ill.
G. Stiles, Chicago, Ill.
S. Eckstone, Chicago, Ill.
R. Perley, Chicago, Ill.
F. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.
Ray Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.
Lincoln Ryder, Wollaston, Mass.
William Wilson, Jr., East Orange, N. J.
Bruce W. Mantelbach, West Hartford, Conn.
R. J. Dickson, Knoxville, Tenn.
Edward Kirby, Knoxville, Tenn.
Jimmy Rogers, Knoxville, Tenn.
Jack Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn.
Noble Wommer, Knoxville, Tenn.
Thomas Wheeler, Knoxville, Tenn.
Wilbur Hilton, Kansas City, Mo.
R. L. Avioli, Bangor, Me.
Linwood Barker, Bangor, Me.
Vinal McNeal, Bangor, Me.
Vernon Morrison, Bangor, Me.
Norman Biorn, St. Paul, Minn.
Robert L. Foote, Pottstown, Pa.
H. H. Soule, Pottstown, Pa.
J. T. Hatfield, Boonville, Mo.
J. H. Bailey, Boonville, Mo.
M. A. Flesher, Boonville, Mo.
C. L. Husted, Boonville, Mo.
A. Chambain, Boonville, Mo.
R. Giesbregt, Boonville, Mo.
Robert E. Hanold, Minneapolis, Minn.
Alvin Payne, Morris, Minn.
Adolph Erpelding, Morris, Minn.
Arthur Gerhard, Morris, Minn.
F. W. Parker, III, Highland Park, Ill.
Richard Pitman, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Ray Anderson, Morris, Minn.
Robert B. Rochford, Hartford, Conn.
Herman Vosburgh, Omaha, Neb.
Clifford B. Morecom, Jr., West Hartford, Conn.
Allen Meisenheimer, Jr., Spokane, Wash.
Berry Zwernke, Morris, Minn.
Harold Russell, Watertown, S. Dak.
Richard H. Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
Helen Rink, Council Bluffs, Iowa
Veceilia Adams, Council Bluffs, Iowa
Margaret Marcus, Council Bluffs, Iowa
Ruth Cobb, Council Bluffs, Iowa
Charles G. Whittaker, Wichita, Kans.
J. D. DeBuchanan, University City, Mo.
Carroll L. Chapin, Glendale, Calif.
Arne Laplander, Larium, Mich.
Ed Harrigan, Tacoma, Wash.
Charles E. Robinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ernest LeVassour, Douglas, Wyo.
Leslie Mason, Fresno, Calif.
Logan Cresap, Scarsdale, N. Y.

* A Division teams for match of week ending May 16.

DIVISION C

1. Broadway High School, Seattle, Wash.*	460	100	100	100
2. Park High, 1st Team, Racine, Wis.	450	90	220	220
3. Trinity School, New York, N. Y.	448	80	220	330
4. Wilby High, Girls, Waterbury, Conn.	446	70	200	390
5. Bad Axe High School, Bad Axe, Mich.	443	60	160	450
6. Perry High, 1st Team, Pittsburgh, Pa.	434	50	130	130
7. Park High, 2nd Team, Racine, Wis.	425	40	70	70
8. Normandy High School, St. Louis, Mo.	415	30	30	30
9. Lumberry J. R. C., 2nd, Wallingford, Conn.	414	20	20	20
10. Washington Union High, Fresno, Calif.	412	10	10	10
11. Senior High School, Watertown, Mass.	406	—	20	20
12. Blodgett Voca. High, Girls, Syracuse, N. Y.	404	—	10	220
13. Longmeadow J. R. C., Longmeadow, Mass.	399	—	10	10
14. Y. M. C. A., 2nd Team, South Bend, Ind.	367	—	60	230
15. Perry High School, 2nd, Pittsburgh, Pa.	305	—	—	—

* Division B team for match of week ending May 16.

EXPERT DIVISION—PRONE AND STANDING

No.	Team and address	Score	Points	Total points	Total Three Series
1. Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.	910	100	400	1,390	
2. Knoxville High School, Knoxville, Tenn.	904	90	340	710	
3. Malden High School, Malden, Mass.	883	80	330	1,190	
4. Grover Cleveland High School, St. Louis, Mo.	874	70	270	850	
5. Iowa City High School, Iowa City, Iowa	847	60	180	280	
6. Waukegan High School, Waukegan, Ill.	839	50	230	230	

Harry Wood, Honolulu, T. H.
 James Brandt, Honolulu, T. H.
 G. Robert Hargreaves, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
 Melvin Helfers, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 D. Myers, East Orange, N. J.
 R. Warner, Alexandria, Va.
 William Lindelof, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Edward Kirby, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Robert Lehmpuhl, Chicago, Ill.
 John May, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles Woods, Washington, D. C.
 Carol Matthey, Kirkwood, Mo.
 Edward Kaufman, Gary, Ind.
 Robert F. Schneider, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 John K. Goodwin, Newcastle, Ind.
 Harry Joseph Hood, Highland Park, Mich.
 Robert Lyle Eggerman, Seattle, Wash.
 Ernest S. Hough, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 Robert C. Pilgram, New York, N. Y.
 Arthur E. Braude, Chicago, Ill.
 James G. Bonine, Jr., Cassopolis, Mich.
 George C. Beckley, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 Richard Salisbury Bull, Jr., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Rex McN. Lamb, Jr., Mount Vernon, Ohio
 Thomas J. Peter, Boothton, Ala.
 Everett K. Shipm, St. Clairsville, Ohio
 James P. Simpson, Jr., Dallas, Tex.
 Ralph A. Blahey, Casper, Wyo.
 Clinton S. Dow, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 Julian M. Underwood, Lake City, Minn.
 James Watson Lobbett, Middleport, N. Y.
 Louis E. Frazen, Jr., Racine, Wis.
 William H. Bradshaw, Tulsa, Okla.
 William M. Fuller, Ft. Worth, Tex.
 Jerome Katz, Chicago, Ill.
 John G. McDonald, Flint, Mich.
 Gordon McA. Payne, Marysville, Kans.
 John C. Beechey, Charleroi, Pa.
 Charles A. Framburg, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 Maurice J. Koblitz, Cleveland, Ohio
 Richard M. Lowderbaugh, Des Moines, Iowa
 Calhoun Norton, Chicago, Ill.
 Roland Goode, Jr., Alexandria, Va.
 John Bartlett, Bangor, Me.
 Maynard Clark, Bangor, Me.
 Allen Ellis, Bangor, Me.
 Louis Morrison, Bangor, Me.
 Charles Pressey, Bangor, Me.
 Ralph Thayer, Bangor, Me.
 Leonard Wood, Jr., Ladoga, Ind.
 William Barr, Omaha, Nebr.
 Robert Miller, Beverly Hills, Calif.
 Robert Jaffke, St. Louis, Mo.
 John A. Sims, Roswell, N. Mex.
 Roger Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

Stanley Warner, Fresno, Calif.
 Henry Bauer, Washington, D. C.
 Brown Dobyns, Jacksonville, Ill.
 James N. Fisher, Eau Claire, Wis.
 J. H. Holmes, Bonville, Mo.
 Gordon Nichols, Ridgewood, N. J.
 David Duncan, Woodbury, N. Y.
 Harold Heinkel, Evanston, Ill.
 Vincent J. Tiefenbrunn, St. Louis, Mo.
 Milton Miller, Columbus, Ohio.
 James G. Bonine, Cassopolis, Mich.
 George M. Borg, Chicago, Ill.
 John R. Barnes, Upper Darby, Pa.
 Herbert Cohn, Chicago, Ill.
 Walton H. Frechting, Hamilton, Ohio
 Robert H. Hoskins, Jr., Louisville, Ky.
 Ivan Mayer, Lake Charles, La.
 Frank B. Miller, Jr., Greensburg, Pa.
 Franklin F. Odden, Quincy, Mass.
 Robert A. Patrick, Detroit, Mich.
 Robert C. Prindie, Batavia, Ill.
 Arnold Hamstad, Turlock, Calif.
 Ward Orvis, Vallejo, Calif.
 Robert Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio
 J. F. Lindsey, Boonville, Mo.

MOSTLY PERSONAL

MILES ALTIMUS, 13-year-old Nanty-Glo lad, is not old enough to join the Johnstown (Pa.) Rifle Club, but he has demonstrated his ability to handle a gun in no uncertain manner by outranking the Blue Team in its competition with the Reds during a recent match. Young Altimus scored 96 out of a possible 100, a score that was exceeded by but three other shooters on both teams. As a member of the Junior Rifle Corps he is shooting right along with his dad over the 50-foot as well as the longer ranges.

A challenge is submitted by Willoughby G. Sheane, of 82 Williston Street, Bridgeport, Conn., who wishes one- or two-man-team matches in any or all of the four positions, N. R. A. J. R. C. rules to govern.

Grover Cleveland High School Boys' Team, of St. Louis, Mo., established a record for the institution in a recent postal match with the Lewis and Clark High School, of Spokane, Wash. The score which brought victory to the Cleveland boys was 899 x 1,000 vs. 838 x 1,000 made by the Lewis and Clark Team. Instructor Wilson writes us that the Cleveland score of 899 is the highest they have achieved in positions during the ten years of rifle-shooting. Erxleben's score of 188 is also a local record, being the highest made by an individual at the school.

Since our last publication 39 of our adults have been commissioned as instructors in the Junior Rifle Corps, receiving the inscribed certificates. The Oak Ridge Institute, of Oak Ridge, N. C., is represented by 12 of these leaders who have been carefully trained by Col. O. F. Snyder. These instructors are the seniors at the Institute, and a number will be heard from in the summer camps. In addition to completing this requirement they have also qualified for the corresponding instructor's award in the Junior Rifle Corps.

A word of encouragement has also come to us from Mr. G. E. Muller, of New Orleans, La., in which he advises that the instruction has not only improved his firing, but also has enabled him to efficiently coach the riflemen in his community.

COMMISSIONED INSTRUCTORS

Clarence Bassford Hood, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 Benjamin Turnage, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 George Edward Off, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 William R. Jamison, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 Andrew R. Innes, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 Percy C. Hutchens, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 James H. Glenn, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 George B. Herritage, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 Charles B. Davis, Jr., Oak Ridge, N. C.
 Fred B. Burchfield, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 William S. Baskerville, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 William D. Aman, Oak Ridge, N. C.
 Arthur Edmonston, Jr., Racine, Wis.
 D. M. Thomas, Morgantown, W. Va.
 R. W. May, San Antonio, Tex.
 Jack Driescol, New York, N. Y.
 V. G. Severson, Tonawanda, N. Y.
 A. M. Anderson, Tarrytown, N. Y.
 Jack L. Baum, Bronx, N. Y.
 Albert J. Kroner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 Paul B. Hudson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 William Taylor, Peckville, Pa.
 Calvin E. Barde, Cincinnati, Ohio
 E. R. Humphreys, Bayonne, N. J.
 Alan Rosten, Hoboken, N. J.
 Clarence S. Petty, Bogota, N. J.
 Kenneth Shatwell, Wychoff, N. J.
 H. L. Harpster, Grand Island, Nebr.
 C. Herbert Jung, Thiel River Falls, Minn.
 Walter Krockenberger, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Mary Pultz, La Fayette, Ind.
 C. Kneifel, Chicago, Ill.
 Alfred Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
 Louis Ponticelli, Chicago, Ill.
 August Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.
 Franklin D. Rowe, New Haven, Conn.
 Donald Jones, Chickasaw, Ala.
 George E. Muller, New Orleans, La.
 Don P. Gramin, Butler, Pa.

We believe all of our members and clubs will be interested in the plan of novelty competition suggested by one of our Junior members, Expert Rifleman Willoughby B. Sheane, of Warren Harding High School, Bridgeport, Conn. The entire contents of Willoughby's letter is quoted with his description of the shoot and success with which it has been met by his fellow members:

"Perhaps there are some members of the Corps who, like myself, are not able to have the use of a range as often as they like, and are driven to other measures when

they want to shoot their old 'trusty.' I have found a way of shooting that is both diverting and good practice.

"Driven, as I was, to use the few available feet in my alley to set up a range, I found it impractical to shoot at any standard targets. After making a suitable backstop, I interested my father, who coaches our team, to shoot with me. When I explained my system he was interested and ready to try it. A plain piece of paper is put up and one shot fired at any part of it. Now in any of the four positions, five more shots are fired at the first bullet hole, group counting for the score. To make it still more interesting the size of the group is measured and the one having the smallest group is given some reward. I can assure you that there is more good fun and real hand-holding practice than in regular target shooting."

If space had been available we are certain that our instructors, and especially our Junior members who have experienced great handicaps through lack of adult leadership, would be interested in reading the entire report recently submitted by Mr. Robert Schlaifer on behalf of the members of the Dundee High School Rifle Club, Dundee, Ill. These members organized during the year 1928 have met with practically every obstacle which would have resulted in the disbanding of groups less persevering. The worst handicap was the lack of an adult to instruct them. For a time there was no one who would take over the full supervision, and without this the school declined to meet the necessary appropriations for an up-to-date range, equipment, etc. After raising \$150, which was estimated to cover the cost of material for a range to include a complete electrical system, the members spent the greater part of their recreation hours in saving the labor costs. In spite of all handicaps the range was completed in two months, and members now believe they are showing rapid progress. In fact, school letters are now awarded members of the team winning a certain number of matches. A team in the prone position of the biweekly matches is also shooting consistently, and President Schlaifer is carrying on a program of team matches to satisfy the call for additional competition.

The members of the Caribou High School Rifle Club are indeed fortunate in having the leadership of Instructor Clifton E. Armstrong. The local high school club was organized last fall with the full approval and confidence of Mr. Armstrong's ability in handling such a group on the rifle range. In addition to competing in the individual qualification course, the club is kept on its toes by an individual championship match each month, to climax with a grand championship shoot in June. A dance is to be held within the near future, which will raise funds toward providing a worth-while and attractive prize for the school rifle champion.

BULLETIN NO. 54—INTERSCHOLASTIC TYRO TEAM MATCH
(6 Entries)

Conditions.—Thirty record shots prone, each man. To the winning team, five silver medals; to the second and third teams, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	New Trier Tnsh. H. S., Winnetka, Ill.	1,474
2.	Waukegan Tnsh. H. S. R. C., Waukegan, Ill.	1,459
3.	W. Cen. Sch. Agr. Morris, Minn.	1,448
4.	Grov. Cleveland H. S., St. Louis, Mo.	1,444
5.	Poly. Prep. Ctry. Day Sch. R. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,437
6.	New Trier Tnsh. H. S., Team No. 2, Winnetka, Ill.	1,407

BULLETIN NO. 62—GIRLS' INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
(2 Entries)

Conditions.—Thirty shots for record, prone. To the winning team the title, "Interscholastic Rifle Champions, 1931—Girls' Division" and five silver medals; to the second and third teams, bronze medals; percentage medals.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	Central High School Girls' R. C., Washington, D. C.	1,457
2.	Central High School Girls' R. C., Washington, D. C.	1,423

BULLETIN NO. 63—N. R. A. MILITARY SCHOOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
(4 Entries)

Conditions.—Three stages. First stage, 10 shots prone, 10 sitting; second stage, 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; third stage, 10 shots prone, 10 standing. To the winning team the title of "Military School Champions for 1931," the Military School Indoor Trophy, and five silver medals; bronze medals to the second and third teams.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.	2,892
2.	Kemper Military School, Bonneville, Mo.	2,853
3.	New Mexico Military Inst., Roswell, N. Mex.	2,820
4.	St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.	2,729

BULLETIN NO. 64—N. R. A. INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
(6 Entries)

Conditions.—First stage, 20 shots prone; second stage, 10 shots prone, 10 kneeling; third stage, 10 shots prone, 10 standing. To the winning team the title, "High School Gallery Champions, 1931," the Inter-High School Indoor Trophy, and five silver medals; bronze medals to the second and third teams; percentage medals.

No.	Team and location	Score
1.	Fresno H. S. Rifle Club, Fresno, Calif.	2,928
2.	Western H. S. R. T., Washington, D. C.	2,846
3.	Grover Cleveland H. S. R. C., St. Louis, Mo.	2,759
4.	Central High School R. T., Washington, D. C.	2,753
5.	Iowa City H. S. R. C., Iowa City, Iowa	2,744
6.	Poly. Prep. Ctry. Day Sch. R. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,740

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE N. R. A. JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS NEWS, published monthly at Washington, D. C. for April 1, 1931.

City of Washington, District of Columbia, as:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert H. Goebel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the N. R. A. JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS NEWS, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

Editor, Herbert H. Goebel, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America.

2. That the owner is: National Rifle Association of America.

That the principal officers are:

Hon. Benedict Crowell, Cleveland, Ohio, President.

Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Washington, D. C., First Vice-President.

Col. G. A. Fraser, Bismarck, N. Dak., Second Vice-President.

Karl T. Frederick, New York City, N. Y., Third Vice-President.

Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, Baltimore, Md., Executive Vice-President.

C. B. Lister, Washington, D. C., Secretary-Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is—(This information is required from daily publications only.)

H. H. GOEBEL, Manager and Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1931.

HELEN A. LOSANO,
(Seal) Notary Public.
(My commission expires September 10, 1933.)

SCOUT LEADERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

IN CONNECTION with the Scout Leaders'

Training Schools conducted throughout the country the National Rifle Association is co-operating to the extent of placing an instructor in marksmanship in each school. Recently the first school of the season was completed at Charleston, Miss., under the direction of Col. W. H. Hyde, N. R. A. State Secretary for Tennessee. On four consecutive days 35 Scout masters and executives spent four hours on the ranges, completing the course in marksmanship, qualifying them for instructors' commissions and making it possible for them to assist with the teaching of the activity in Scout troops and summer Scout camps.

The following were recommended for commissions:

J. J. Sigwald, Opiliika, Ala.
S. D. Bogan, Shreveport, La.
Ernest McLaren, Meridian, Miss.
W. E. Hays, Memphis, Tenn.
L. E. Hood, Jasper, Ala.
Charles Carver, Lafayette, La.
J. Noble White, Monroe, La.
Dick Craig, Hot Springs, Ark.
Hulan E. Whitehead, Pensacola, Fla.
H. W. Lewman, Memphis, Tenn.
George Bliss, Pine Bluff, Ark.
G. P. Freeman, Columbus, Miss.
R. C. Macnab, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Burl Quinn, Anniston, Ala.
J. V. Dabbs, Memphis, Tenn.
R. B. Stillwagon, Tupelo, Miss.
R. H. Billington, Little Rock, Ark.
N. B. Crawford, Eldorado, Ark.
V. A. Hammond, Lafayette, La.
E. A. Bowen, Little Rock, Ark.
Frank Dix, North Little Rock, Ark.
Snoekie Dubose, Camden, Ark.
William K. Barnes, Lauderdale, Miss.
R. E. Newsom, Louann, Ark.
Ray Tutt, Camden, Ark.
Joe Mullins, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Charles F. Zehnder, Nashville, Tenn.
Fred Pickens, Newport, Ark.
T. H. Parry, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
C. J. Yeiser, Shreveport, La.
Ivey Drewry, Jasper, Ala.
D. C. Brewton, Pensacola, Fla.
A. W. Horn, Pensacola, Fla.
John Sharp Donald, Jackson, Miss.
C. T. Schouboe, Jackson, Miss.

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EVER OFFERED TO OUR MEMBERS

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AND SLING SWIVELS

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This rifle does not have the SPECIAL LYMAN SIGHTS AND SLING SWIVELS as the one pictured above but a SPORTING REAR SIGHT WITH SLIDING ELEVATOR AND LYMAN SILVER BEAD FRONT SIGHT. Has the same barrel and stock as the HIGHER PRICE gun and will fire all types of .22-cal. Rim Fire Cartridges interchangeably. EACH RIFLE CARRIES WITH IT THE WINCHESTER AND N. R. A. SERVICE COMPANY "GUARANTEE" OF ACCURACY AND DEPENDABILITY.

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SPECIAL SIGHTS

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Conducted by E. F. Mitchell

Record Scores Made At New Jersey State Police Shoot

IN ONE of the most colorful and spectacular pistol shoots conducted on a police range, the Pennsylvania State Police won first place in the Sixth Annual Pistol Contest conducted on the Wilburtha Range at the Training School of the New Jersey State Police April 25.

Among the ten teams entered in the event were two colleges—Princeton and West Point—one National Guard team, and seven police teams.

The course of fire being that of the Regular Army course with the bobber eliminated, therefore making a total of 30 shots and 300 possible points for each marksman; two scores of 5 shots each at slow fire at 25 yards, 2 scores of 5 shots each in 15 seconds at 25 yards, and 2 scores of 5 shots each in 11 seconds at 15 yards. The Army L target having a 5-inch bull's-eye was used for all firing.

Lieut. Walter J. Coughlin, of the New Jersey State Police, was the range officer, and the judges were Col. Alexander Macnab, senior instructor of the New York National Guard, Lieut. Col. Alvin H. Graflin, assistant instructor of general rifle practice in New Jersey, Albert Foster, Jr., New York manager of the Colt Firearms Co., and Henry Fitz Gerald, senior tester of the Colt Firearms Co. The National Rifle Association was represented by Mr. F. C. Ness, of the editorial staff.

At the conclusion of the shoot trophies presented by the Chamber of Commerce, J. Harry Hearn, Hotel Hildebricht, and the Trenton Inter-State Fair Association, were given to the first four teams. Presentation speeches were made by Walter Lochner, secretary of the local trade body, and Mr. Hearn, of the Hotel Hildebricht.

To give an interesting account of the contest, the following is taken from the *Chatham Press* as written by the "Man on Post":

"MAN ON POST"

"The colonel shed a glistening oilskin and placed his chair in a position where the heat from the radiator would thaw out the chill of a long drive. 'Like the dwarf,' he remarked, 'I love to get tired, it feels so good to rest.'

"Didja 'enjoy the shoot?' inquired the desk sergeant.

"I started in the game as a pit-boy spendin'

my pay for cartridge. I shot in borrowed guns. I've taken my place on the firin' line in a lotta shoots, both over here and over there. I've followed the shootin' game all my life as a competitor an' coach, official an' observer, and never, never, did I see the equal of what I witnessed today. So listen carefully while I tell you about Private Thomas Eshleman, Troop B of the Pennsylvania State Police, who shot his revolver on the Wilburtha Range on the 25th day of April, in the Year of Grace 1931.

"In slow fire at 25 yards he ran off 10 straight bull's-eyes, making a possible score of 100 points. In timed fire, 2 5-shot scores, 5 shots in 15 seconds, at 25 yards, he came through with a 99. In rapid fire, 2 5-shot scores, 5 shots in 11 seconds, at 15 yards, he made his second possible. All this shooting was on the Army L target with a 5-inch bull's-eye and finished the course of fire for the team matches. When Eshleman's score was posted on the blackboard it became apparent that a new world record was in the making and he was permitted to complete the Army Qualification Course by firing 3 5-shot scores at the Bobber target, the silhouette of the body of a man, 19½ by 40 inches. This firing is done from the 25-yard line, the bobber appearing and disappearing at three-second intervals and 1 shot being fired each time the target appears. A hit anywhere on the target counts 10 points. At the close of the match, in a weak light and a mist of rain falling, Eshleman fired his last 15 shots for record, all alone, with the undivided attention of every competitor and spectator concentrated upon him, a superb exhibition of fine marksmanship and iron nerve, the sort of quiet courage that has made the name of State Police feared and respected. Four of his last 5 shots could be covered by a silver dollar, and the entire group measured 1.2 by 2.7 inches, fired on a blank target with no sighting mark to hold on. So Eshleman finished, 45 shots for record, score 449 x 450, just 1 point down, a world's record that will stand for a long time to come.

And it's official, having been witnessed and kissed and blessed by none other than the famous Col. Sandy Macnab, of Uncle Sam's

Regular Army. And, believe it or not, that was the first time Eshleman ever fired at a Bobber target. Don't raise your eyebrows; it is a fact. He shot an utterly strange course of fire under the worst possible conditions and came through 100 per cent."

"At the end of the slow-fire stage the five high teams stood:

Pennsylvania State	498
Delaware & Hudson R. R.	493
Troopers	492
New York City	489
Highway Patrol	486

"In timed fire the five high teams were:

Pennsylvania State	482
Delaware & Hudson R. R.	476
Troopers	474
New York City	467
Highway Patrol	455

"In rapid fire:

Pennsylvania State	493
Delaware & Hudson R. R.	492
New York City	489
Troopers	487
West Point	484

"Aggregate:

Pennsylvania State Police	1,473
Delaware & Hudson R. R. Police	1,461
New Jersey State Police	1,453
New York City Police	1,445
West Point Military Academy	1,413
Pennsylvania Highway Patrol	1,409
Princeton Police Team	1,383
Union County Park Police	1,369
44th Div. New Jersey National Guard	1,342
Elizabeth City Police	1,338

"Individual:

Private Morrison, Pennsylvania State	296
Officer Migliorina, New York City	296
Private Gratoofsky, Delaware & Hudson R. R.	294
Sergeant Orzechowsky, Troopers	293
Trooper Jones, N. J. S. P.	293

"Pistol-shooters rate a man by his average 10-shot scores and here is what happened at Wilburtha:

Thomas Eshleman	99.77
Pennsylvania State Police Team	98.20

"Five high teams:

Slow fire	97.96
Timed fire	94.04
Rapid fire	97.80
For entire course	96.60

"All ten teams (50 men) made an average score of 93.96.

"Old pistol shots have heretofore regarded 95 as a par score for match shooting on the military ranges, but Saturday's firing raised the ante 2 points, and from now on the man who fails to maintain an average of 97, or better, is simply among those present.

"And like most great events the shoot ended with a touch of pathos that got under my skin. Albert Foster, Jr., awarded a gun for the outstanding performance of the day, offered Eshleman, the new ace, a .22-45 auto. pistol—the latest Colt product—a trophy to warm the heart of any pistol shot, but the winner, confused and embarrassed, shook his head, and when pressed explained: 'You see, that gun, it belongs to the State of Pennsylvania. If you'll just replace it, so that I can own the gun I shot today, I'll be more than satisfied.' It is not fitting for me, a crippled old war horse turned out to pasture, to forward suggestions to Colonel Adams, but I do hope that someone in authority will insist that the State of Pennsylvania duly assigns, transfers, and confers all its right, title, and interest in that historic revolver to one Thomas Eshleman, and have a suitable inscription engraved thereon."

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE AWARDED MEDALS

IN THE presence of Gov. James Rolph, the Police Commissioners of San Francisco, and Chief William J. Quinn, and before the largest attendance of citizens ever present at an Annual Police Ball, at the City Auditorium in San Francisco, Mayor Angelo Rossi presented to nineteen members of the San Fran-

to receive such recognition of their marksmanship ability.

Governor Rolph, who is a very fine shot and an ardent admirer of marksmanship skill, has lent every assistance in his power to further the interest of the National Rifle Association in its activities with the police department. Chief William J. Quinn has made it possible for our State Secretary, Mr. James

F. McCue, to organize and train these police officers, so that in this first year of their organization they have individually and collectively participated in many contests with the results that the San Francisco Police Department is proud of.

Chief Quinn has authorized the wearing of this insignia on the uniform, and as a result of this display of medals a keen interest has been aroused in the entire department, so that each officer is trying to develop the required marksmanship called for in order to obtain

the awards mentioned above.

Capt. Charles Goff, president of the club, George Mildahn, secretary and treasurer, have both qualified as experts, as has Emile J. Dutil, the executive officer.

The qualification was made over the prescribed Army Qualification Dismounted Course for Pistol.



Top row, left to right: James F. Gleeson, Emile J. Dutil, Thomas E. Collins, James R. Kelly, Humphrey Kelleher, Albert W. Bagot, Edward A. Franke

Second row, left to right: Herbert H. Smith, John A. Ahern, Clements C. Crosbie, Frank P. Allen, Albert W. Argens, Arthur P. Markgraf, Michael J. Buckley

Seated, left to right: George Mildahn, Albert Machado, Capt. Charles Goff, Clifford J. Smith, Isaac Bittles

cisco Traffic Rifle and Revolver Club the pistol insignia to which they were entitled by reason of their qualification.

These traffic officers under the command of Capt. Charles Goff, president of the revolver club, appeared on the stage to receive their medals. They had the honor of being the first group in the history of the police department

and 4 scores of 5 rounds, 15 seconds, at 25 yards. The team trophy will adorn some clubroom permanently after being won three times.

To the highest individual score a gold medal; second, silver medal; and third, fourth, and fifth, bronze medals. There was also a Lewis Match and a Blind Handicap figured with the regular scores.

This event is creating a lot of interest in and around San Diego, there being over 200 spectators present. The event was won easily by the San Diego Police First Team.

TEAM SCORES

San Diego Police, First Team	1,907	2,000
San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club	1,867	2,000
West Coast Rifle Club	1,845	2,000
Highway Patrol	1,789	2,000
San Diego Police, Second Team	1,734	2,000
Reserve Officers	1,731	2,000
Free-Booters	1,713	2,000

INDIVIDUAL SCORES

1. Rodney Pease, San Diego Police	384	400
2. Oliver, San Diego Police	384	400
3. Watt, San Diego Police	384	400
4. Hall, San Diego Rifle Club	382	400
5. Sutton, Highway Patrol	379	400

BEHIND THE SCENES AT N. R. A. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from page 27)

contact. A staff of four clerks are continually at work under his supervision, trying to help new clubs to organize, and help the secretaries of old clubs to keep their members happy. Frequently the staff assigned to this one job has to be increased temporarily to five, six or even seven clerks in order to keep up with the tremendous amount of detail involved in handling the Headquarters records of approximately 2,600 Junior and Senior units. Over four thousand changes are made annually on the club officers' records alone. In 1930 approximately thirty-six thousand book entries were necessary to keep record of Junior club qualifications.

Inquiries from individuals or groups desiring to organize rifle and pistol clubs must in many cases be handled by Mr. Goebel personally, as questions are asked which can not be answered in the ordinary literature covering the subject.

Then there are the problems presented by clubs already in existence. Problems of management and mismanagement. Financial problems. Problems in range construction, etc. If you want a picture of the entire rifle and pistol club situation in this country, just spend a day with "Herb." He's a good-natured chap—you'll like him.

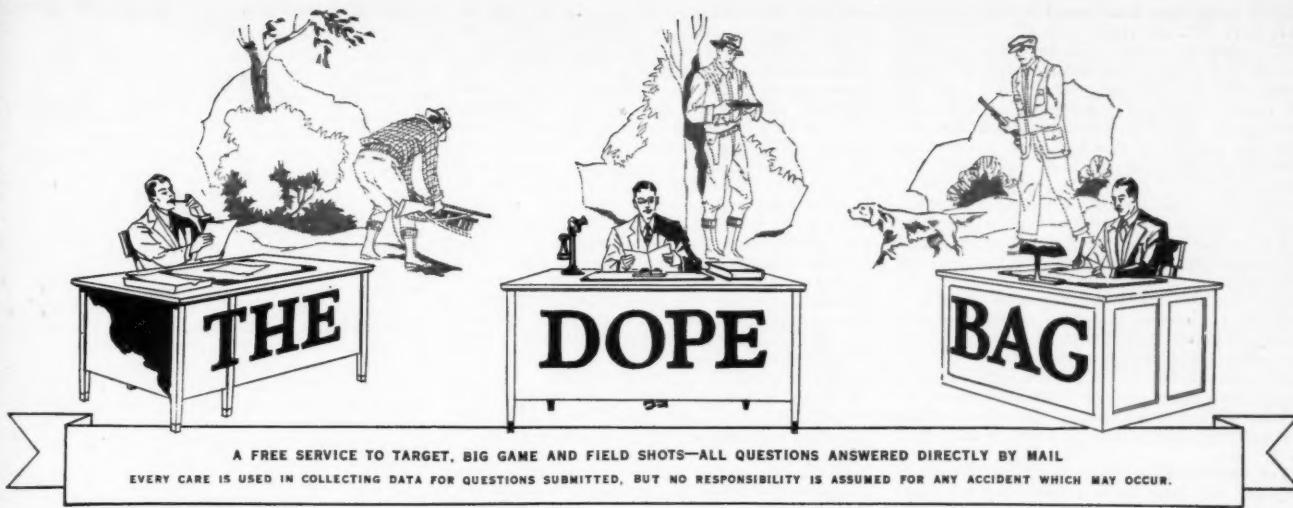
PISTOL REGULATION

(Continued from page 25)

ing. We despise bunk. We have tried to expose the bunk in the arguments and theories of the pistol prohibitionists. It does not help to say that "they mean well." The man who tackles any human problem needs more than "good intentions." He needs the ability and the will to think straight and he must know the facts. Unfortunately many of the "facts" asserted by the pistol prohibitionists are not facts and much of their thinking is crooked.

The fair-minded student of the pistol problem will come to certain general conclusions, among which are the following: (1) There is no pistol problem except where pistols are used in crime; (2) laws relating to pistols have one legitimate purpose and only one, namely, to reach the criminal users; (3) pistols can not to any great extent be kept out of the hands of criminals, and they ought not be kept out of the hands of honest men; (4) comparatively little can be accomplished by pistol legislation in the way of preventing crime; (5) the desirable objects which are attainable as a practical matter are, briefly, to keep a record of pistol transfers as an aid to the detection of crime, to make possession by criminals illegal, and to make it inexpedient for criminals to use pistols in crime by punishing such use severely. These objects must be attained without seriously interfering with the legitimate use of pistols by honest men. Such use should be encouraged because it is clearly in the public interest.

(To be continued)



Preparations for a Year's Stay in the North

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

I WISH to spend an entire winter in the woods in Canada, by myself, and wish to ask your advice on the subject. I have your book on "Wilderness Hunting and Wildcraft," and intend to take it with me.

I hope to get into the country selected late in the summer, so that I can establish a more or less permanent base before winter sets in. This will mean the erection of some sort of a small log hut, which I believe can be built with an ax and augur. What ax would you recommend for this expedition? Having been born with an ax in my hand, I know what I would ordinarily use for tree cutting, but I am doubtful about what particular one to carry in this case, as I will have to cut out all possible in weight and still get efficiency. This will apply to everything that I take with me, as I wish to take the trip entirely on my own, and as cheaply as possible. Lest I be misunderstood, I am willing to spend all that is necessary for the best equipment, but do not wish to take a whole string of guides and packers in with me.

Now for the best location for this adventure. I wish to live off of the country as much as possible, which would necessitate a good country for small game. It will be necessary to be close enough to civilization that I can pack in the necessary flour and beans without eating all of them before I get back to my base. What part of Canada would you recommend? Will I need snowshoes or skis there? Which would you recommend? I have never used either. I am not a warm sleeper by a long way, and will sleep out overnight, away from the base, quite often. What sleeping bag and what size would you recommend? I am 5 feet 10 1/2 inches in height and weigh 145 pounds. Will use an air mattress.

What kind of a back pack is best and where can it be obtained? Will not use a canoe, but will hoof my way around.

For a rifle, I will use my National Match. Would you suggest replacing the issued stock with the sporting stock for this rifle? I intend to use telescope sights, but do not wish to remove the fixed base from this rifle. Will remove the movable base, of course, and the blade of the front sight, so that a scope can be used. What scope

and mount will be the best? Price is no consideration here. I intend to use the 180-grain OPBT Western load for such large game as may be discovered, with a reduced load consisting of the 150-grain service bullet with enough No. 80 to give it the same sight setting at 50 yards as the full load at 175 yards. How many rounds each of full and reduced loads should I carry per month's stay. I would prefer to use the reduced load in the rifle for small game and birds instead of a .22 pistol, but can take a .22 Colt Officers' Model, if you think it better. If such is the case, please estimate the amount of each of the three types of ammunition necessary per month.

In addition to your own excellent work on this subject, what other books would you recommend for reading before making this trip? Where can I get them and what are the prices?—E. M. H.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I will have to limit my reply to your letter to suggestions which will permit you to look the matter up further elsewhere.

The best localities that I know of are both in Northern British Columbia, and reached from the main line of the Canadian National Railway, as follows: Go to Prince George, British Columbia. Auto road from there to Summit Lake, about 30 miles. From there, you can go down the Crooked, Pack, and Parsnip Rivers to Findlay Forks, where the Parsnip and Findlay Rivers combine to form the Peace River. Before you reach Findlay Forks, you will, I think, find a suitable country by inquiry *en route* or by your own investigations. See the book, "At the Headwaters of Peace River," by Paul L. Haworth, published about eight years ago. Go to Vanderhoff, British Columbia. Auto road from there to Fort St. James on Stuart Lake. From there, explore the shores of and rivers running into Stuart, Tremblair, and connected lakes, and consult local people.

Both these waters have been written up as canoe trips for sportsmen, and you can get special sheets of information and sketch maps of routes by addressing Mr. C. A. Howard, General Tourist Agent, Canadian National Railway, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

Both are very wild countries, but you will find little trading posts here and there, not more than a few days' travel from any point, where you can get the necessities of life, but few of the luxuries. Both are countries of deep snow and extreme cold in winter, and mosquitoes in early summer. The low country around water courses contains moose, black bear, and perhaps deer. The high country around timber line has goats, grizzly, and perhaps caribou. Grouse, ptarmigan, ground hog, porcupines, ducks, and trout are also other possible food supply. It is a hard country in winter.

An 18-foot canoe is probably the largest you can successfully portage. Its maximum safe lading is about 700 pounds. You will not be safe, even if you can absolutely count on the country for your meat, with less than 75 pounds of grub per month. With an 18-foot canoe, it will not be safe or possible for one man to travel on windy days—he can not hold the canoe in a strong wind. Traveling alone with a loaded canoe, 15 miles a day is a good average. This is to let you figure on how many trips you will have to make to a source of supply to stock up your cabin for the winter.

In building your cabin, a bandsaw will be of great assistance, and you can build a cabin with one in about one-third the time you could without it. The ax should be one with about a 3 1/2-pound head and 28-inch helve. If you are a fairly good axman, you know the type that will suit you better than I do. The ax, saw, etc., can be gotten where you leave the railroad; but if you have to go light, take a supply of transparent celluloid, such as is used for windows in automobile tops, for the windows of your cabin; also, at the railroad, buy a small sheet-iron stove with oven, and a piece of tin for the roof hole. Pack some of your grub in a box with boards about 2 1/2 feet long, so that by taking the box apart you have boards for your cabin door. Do not forget cheesecloth for mosquito and fly screens, and a large pail for water supply.

You should at once procure a copy of Horace Kephart's book, "Camping and Woodcraft," from the Small Arms Technical Publishing Co. It is absolutely invaluable to every outdoorsman. It has chapters on axmanship and cabins, but most of all, it is the best book on camp cookery ever written. Don't write me again on this

subject until you have read it. One thing I trust it will convince you of is that you can't possibly spend such a year as you plan in this country without coming to grief unless you previously spend some time in the country with a good guide. You see, from many years of answering correspondents and also from much experience in wild country, I can size a man up from his letters. Yours is a letter from a very enthusiastic and optimistic young man with a great deal of knowledge as to shooting and a great deal of love for hunting and trapping, but little or no experience in wild country, and little or no training in the things necessary to keep him alive and well when alone in the wild country of the North. Am I not right? Had you the necessary knowledge and experience to succeed alone in the North, your letter to me would have asked me far different questions, in very different language. But don't make any mistake about this: I want to help you all I can.

You say that expense is of little consideration. If you have to depend on your rifle for a great deal of your grub, you need two big game rifles, as something might happen to one. For goodness sake, get a sporting type of Springfield and fit it with Lyman gold bead front sight, and use it exclusively, keeping your National Match rifle, also equipped with Lyman No. 48 and a gold bead sight, in reserve. A telescope sight is not necessary, but if you wish it, have the Sporter fitted with a Zeiss Zielklein scope in Griffin & Howe double lever mount, or Niedner mount. The National Match rifle is not suitable for a scope unless something be done to raise the comb of the stock very much higher, and even then, a scope on this rifle does not permit of much closer hitting than iron sights on account of frequent slight changes in point of impact. For a small-game load, use the regular load for Ideal bullet No. 308241—154 grains. Seventy-five rounds of big-game ammunition and 250 of small-game load will be enough for a year.

But my advise is, not to rely entirely on the Springfield. A .22-caliber rifle or a cheap .410-bore single-barrel shotgun will get you a whole lot more grub than will the Springfield, and you should not fail to take one or the other of these. A .22 pistol or revolver is not very good for a trip of this kind, because, even if you are a fine shot, you will miss on over half the shots you get with it, and in a life like this, you simply can't afford to miss on half the opportunities for grub that will present themselves.

Bedding. Unless you hole up like a ground hog in your cabin for the winter, you are bound to want to do some winter traveling in that country, and the only possible bedding is the Woods Arctic Eiderdown Robe, light enough to carry and yet warm enough. In winter, you will probably only be able to carry this and a little sheet of green waterproof Egyptian cloth 6 x 8 feet (D. T. Abercrombie Co., 311 Broadway, New York), to rig up as a lean-to. The very best outdoor bed according to my experience consists of this little sheet spread on smoothed ground, a Brownie air mattress 48 x 30 inches on top (Metropolitan Air Goods Co., Athol, Mass.), a wool blanket, and an eiderdown robe. In the coldest weather, place the blanket folded double on the air mattress, and the eiderdown robe folded double on top of that. Sleep with one-half the robe under you and one-half over you. In warm summer weather, have the entire robe under you and cover yourself with the blanket only. Get the robe and the blanket in Canada, and save price and duty. In going into Canada for

over six months, you have to pay duty on everything you take in. In the cabin, you will probably make a bunk with balsam mattress, and use blankets and pillow. Aluminum cooking utensils (Abercrombie), particularly the nested kettles, are very desirable, as they save a great deal of weight and are durable and cleanly. You have to keep up your health and energy, and you should be cleanly. The really good woodsman is always neat and cleanly—more so, in fact, than most women. In the wilderness, you can always tell the real woodsman's cabin by the scrupulous neatness. There is a neat wood pile, piled with mathematical exactness, every log the right length for the stove, yard around the cabin all cleaned up, spring clean and neatly lined with stone, cabin clean inside, floor swept, bed always made, everything perfectly clean. By the same token, for a year, you will need, among other things, a dozen cakes each of toilet, kitchen, and laundry soap, a dozen tubes of tooth paste, 4 tooth brushes, 3 bath towels, 3 face towels, 6 dish towels, necessary supply of winter and summer underwear, winter and summer outer clothing, wool mitts, moosehide mitts, footwear for summer, for fall hunting, damp snow, and dry snow, snowshoes, snow goggles, and a hundred other things which alone will make a full canoe load, not counting the grub at all. Therefore, you had better start early in the spring so as to have two full months to locate, a full month to build your cabin, another month to provision it, and at least a month to get in your winter meat.

By all means, read the following books: "Wilderness of the Upper Yukon," Sheldon; "Wilderness of Denali," Sheldon; "My Life with the Eskimos," Stefansson; "The Friendly Arctic," Stefansson.

Any bookstore can get these for you. Most libraries have them. These will be very informative. It would be a shame to live such a life for a year and not bring back something of scientific value. See particularly the book, "Hints to Travelers," Royal Geographical Society, London. So far as I know, the life history of the Rocky Mountain goat for the entire 12 months of the year has never been thoroughly reported on. See "Wilderness of Denali," which describes Sheldon's investigation of the life of the mountain sheep for an entire year on the slopes of the Alaskan range.

THE RUSSIAN RIFLE

RECENTLY I purchased from the N. R. A. a modified Russian rifle, Serial No. over 500,000. I forgot it exactly. Anyway, I am hearing that this rifle is unsafe—bolt may come back through my head, etc. Is this so? Are the Russians over Serial No. 500,000 likely to be thus unsafe?

Is the Russian a good, fairly accurate rifle, comparatively speaking? Which is the best peep sight at a reasonable figure you would recommend for it?—C. R. H.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The Russian rifles purchased through the N. R. A. are perfectly safe. What you heard about their being unsafe referred only to the Russian rifles which had been modified to shoot the .30-06 cartridge, and sold by various dealers in second-hand military goods. Those rifles are distinctly unsafe.

The Russian rifle is a good, accurate sporting rifle when it has been properly remodeled and equipped with a good sight. The best rear sights are the Lyman sight; or the cocking piece sight made especially for the rifle by the Pacific Gun Sight Co. Ammunition can be obtained from the Remington Arms Co. or the United States Cartridge Co.

THE 80-GRAIN .32-20 BULLET IN THE KRAG

I HAVE a restocked Krag rifle with a Stevens scope attached which I want to use for woodchuck-shooting. Recently I purchased a quantity of 80-grain hollow-point .32 Winchester Superspeed metal-patched bullets to use in the Krag cartridges.

Two obstacles now confront me. The first is that the bullets seem a trifle too large to fit perfectly in the shell mouth after the cartridge has been full-length resized and mouth expanded. The bullet is too small to fit the mouth of the shell without the shell being resized.

The second difficulty is more annoying. I do not know the amount or kind of powder to use to develop an accurate high-velocity load with this bullet. I have tried 16 grains of du Pont 80 and 24 grains of du Pont 1204. These charges seem fairly accurate at close range, but are not very fast. The books I have read on reloading are silent on the 80-grain bullet in the Krag.

If you can suggest a charge which will fulfill the requirements, I will be glad to hear from you.—M. F. H.

Answer (by Mr. Ness). The .32-20, 80-grain, high-speed bullet has a diameter slightly larger than the regular .30-caliber bullet, or ranging from .310 inch to .312 inch. The average diameter or run of these bullets will be approximately .3105 to .311 inch, and your trouble could be corrected by using an expanding plug of .310-inch diameter. It does no harm to slightly bulge the necks of the cases when seating this bullet. It is desirable to seat it out of the case as far as possible, and a tight fit is required to hold it. Even so, the main difficulty you will encounter in securing groups will be the shortness of this bullet, and of the over-all length of the cartridge, because the large Krag throat made for the 220-grain Krag bullet will necessitate a considerable jump before the 80-grain bullet can become centered in the bore.

The over-all cartridge length with the 80-grain bullet in the Krag case is 2.592 inches, and when thus loaded the following velocities may be obtained: 45 grains No. 17½, 2,690 f. s.; 49 grains No. 17½, 3,025 f. s.; 19 grains No. 80, 2,080 f. s.; 23 grains No. 80, 2,400 f. s.

CONCERNING SOME OF THE LOWER-PRICED HANDGUNS

PLEASE tell me if the Iver Johnson Supershot is an accurate revolver. Is the Stevens offhand No. 35 an accurate pistol? Which is best, 6- or 8-inch barrel? What size group would the above revolvers make at 15 yards? Is the Stevens Model 10 Target arm accurate? How does it compare with the Colt or Smith & Wesson?—L. R.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The Iver Johnson Supershot is a very good low-price revolver. It will make groups of 1 inch to 1½ inches at 15 yards.

The Stevens offhand target pistol is somewhat more accurate as it is a single-shot target pistol and especially built for target use. With it you might expect ¾-inch to 1-inch groups at the same distance.

The 8-inch barrel is preferable to the 6-inch for target use, but for ease in carrying, the 6-inch is more desirable and there is very little difference in the accuracy.

The Stevens Model 10 is a very accurate gun. It is, however, not as expensive as the Colt or Smith & Wesson guns and therefore for that reason is not as highly finished.

CLOTHING, SIGHTS AND POWDER SOLVENTS

I WILL appreciate it if you will give me some information on the following:

Clothing, Pants—For fall big-game hunting (deer). I do not like the lace-bottom pants; prefer the regular pants. Different writers say to have the bottoms of regular trousers "staggered." If you can will you tell me what is meant by "staggered," and if possible please tell me how to measure, and if possible make a rough pencil sketch showing how to do this job. The leg measurement on my regular street pants is 32 inches, bottoms 16 inches (around). I wear, when hunting, Bean's Maine hunting shoe (rubber bottom, leather top). 10-inch height.

Sight Problem—This, if for deer hunting; no target work. This fall I hunted in the Cedar River country, Adirondack Mountains, and most of the guides and a great many hunters—men who know the woods and hunt deer without guides—have their rifles equipped as follows: Front sight, gold, silver or ivory; rear sight in notch in barrel, a regular open rear sight such as supplied on Remington Model 14 rifles or Remington auto rifles; Lyman peep sight on tang, using large aperture.

They use the three sights for woods or snap shooting. Here is the way they explained using them to me: Look through the peep first, catch the notch in the open rear sight, and pay little or no attention to the front sight; as soon as the deer comes in the sights, pull the trigger.

That was new to me, so I tried it out and found it caused me to shoot lower. My tendency has always been to shoot high for quick shooting at game. I am writing to ask your opinion, and any additional information will be appreciated.

Fiendoil—Have you had any experience with this oil as a cleaner when using Kleancore cartridges? If you have will you tell me just how you use it for cleaning your high-power rifles?

Do you know if it as a good (or equal to the regular gun oils) gun oil for lubricating the mechanism of rifles, lever, pump and autoloading? Is this O. K. for polishing the wood on rifles?—R. S. A.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). Staggered trousers are merely regular trousers cut off so that the bottoms come just even with the tops of the shoes, just so snow will not get on the socks. They are all right. I have used such trousers on two occasions, and they are fine. The last time was in Alberta in 1922. For that trip, I had purchased a pair of Army breeches from a dealer in second-hand Army goods. They probably were a pair that had failed to pass the Government inspector. Anyhow, before I left the trading post, a rip occurred and a button came off, and, having some misgivings about them, I purchased a pair of the trousers that are sold in all trading posts and backwoods stores in Canada. They were striped gray and black and are the kind of trousers that one would wear with a cutaway coat to a pink tea. They fitted me finely except they were 6 inches too short, which was just exactly right. They came just to the tops of my shoes. It was a good thing I got them, because my Army breeches passed out completely in the first four days. Such trousers are more comfortable than any breeches, and in snow they keep the socks drier. They are not as good as golf trousers in mountains, because they give more drag on the knees, but they are very good for hunting.

There is one matter in which I think you are making a great mistake. I was



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aligning them in the proper manner, one gradually finds that he can aim with only the front sight, entirely disregarding the rear sight, but that the eye will instinctively center the bead in the rear sight. Aiming then becomes as easy and quick as with a shotgun. Swing the bead behind the shoulder of the deer, well centered on the "brown" of the animal, and squeeze the trigger. In this way, one can shoot very quickly and with quite excellent accuracy.

I do not think anything of the sights you describe as being used by guides in the Adirondacks. The combination spoils both open and peep sights. It is a well-known fact that unless the rear open sight be removed, the Lyman type of rear sight is of no advantage at all. As for using the peep rear and open rear sight for aiming with and disregarding the front sight, I think that common sense ought to show a man that this scheme could not possibly be good.

By far the best sights for deer-hunting in a thickly-wooded country like the Adirondacks, if one will practice a little with them, are a semi-jack or a jack ivory bead front sight and a large Lyman type aperture. There should be no rear sight on the barrel, and the aperture sight should be placed as near to the eye as safety from striking the eye in recoil will permit. After practicing with these sights exclusively for a couple of weeks in one's room, always



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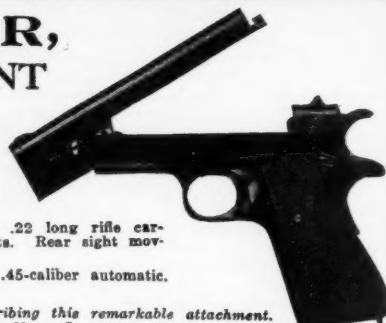
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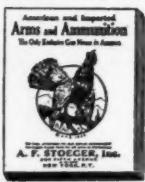
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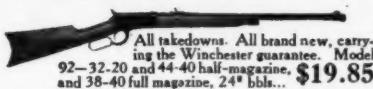
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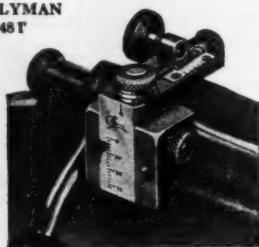
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FECKER 10-power scope sight 1½-inch objective, Pope rib, like new, handmade genuine sole-leather billiard-cloth line case, cost \$75, price \$50; B. S. A. match rifle, .22 long rifle 29-inch barrel, perfect inside, nearly so outside, beautiful dark curly-walnut handmade pistol grip stock and fore end, finely checked, B. S. A. 6-aperture rear sight, post and aperture front sight, Swiss butt plate, telescope blocks, stock alone is worth \$50, price \$65 (photograph if desired); B. S. A. match rifle, .22 long rifle, new barrel, factory stock, and fore end, perfect inside, nearly so outside, 6-aperture B. S. A. rear sight, interchangeable disk front sight, price \$30; .303 Ross, handmade straight-grain-walnut sporting stock, fancy checked barrel 24 inches, perfect inside, nearly so out, 2 boxes S. P. cartridges, price \$25 (photograph if desired); Stevens .22 long rifle, target rifle, B. S. A. 6-aperture rear sight, interchangeable disk front sight, barrel 28-inch, perfect inside and out, high-grade stock, large finely checked fore end, swivel eye (this is one of the old high-grade high-priced match rifles that Stevens used to make with good case-hardened lock, but so well cared for it is almost like new), price \$30. Everything sent C. O. D. with privilege of examining on receipt of \$3 to guarantee charges if returned. Dr. C. Edward Sayre, 208 N. 13th St., Norfolk, Nebr. 6-31

CARTRIDGE BELTS—Genuine, Mills woven belts, brand new, state caliber wanted special \$1 each. Hudson 52 Warren St., New York N. Y. 6-31

SAVAGE SPORTER .22, micrometer rear extras, \$12; Lyman 2A and gold bead front, cost \$6, \$3.50. **WANT**—Winchester 1897-12. Write Iven Kingsbury, Kasson, Minn. 6-31

SMITH & WESSON English Military Model 455, Eley 6½-inch blued, fine condition, \$23.75. Hudson, 52 Warren St., New York, N. Y. 6-31

MOUNTINGS for foreign-made telescopes at bargain prices. Selling out. Mannlicher style, \$3.25; trench castings, \$1.25 each; side mountings, \$1.25. F. Decker, 814 George St., Chicago, Ill. 11-31

BISLEY COLT, caliber .44 S. W. S., 7½-inch barrel, perfect, \$30. Colt Super, perfect, \$25. My collection for sale, list mailed for stamp. Chas. H. Lawrence, Box 126, Centralia, Wash. 6-31

FECKER SCOPE with Fecker mounts, 6-power, 1½-inch objective, medium cross hairs, new and in perfect condition, used possibly six times, \$50; no trades. Secretary, Monticello Rifle Club, 130 Monticello Ave., Jersey City, N. J. 6-31

5 GOVERNMENT FIELD GLASS, powerful, slightly used, with leather case. Large selection telescopes, binoculars, field glasses, musical instruments, guns, rifles, pistols. Buy, sell and exchange. Write your wants. Send free list. Weil's Curiosity Shop, 20 South 2nd, Philadelphia, Pa. 6-31

.22 OFFICERS' MODEL TARGET REVOLVER, guaranteed perfect condition inside and out, \$28. Walter F. Simon, 206 Capitol Annex, Madison, Wis. 6-31

WINCHESTER 5B scope with mounts, \$15; 6X Oige scope, new, \$16; 5X scope similar to Stevens with corrected objective lens, \$10; .25-20 S. S. Ideal No. 4 reloading tool, \$2.25; .40-90 Winchester 1890 reloading tool, \$2.25; 700 .38 Winchester Express empty shells, new, \$5. J. D. Jamieson, 1612 Garfield St., Denver, Colo. 6-31

WINCHESTER .22 center-fire lever-action single-shot, box 50 cartridges, \$15; .351 Winchester automatic, Lyman receiver peep, ivory front, cartridges, case, \$25; Winchester .32-20 lever-action single-shot, cartridges, \$15; Mauser 8-mm., bolt-action repeater, box cartridges, \$15; Marlin .32-20 1894 repeater, box cartridges, \$15; Winchester .25-20 lever-action repeater, cartridges, \$15; Winchester .38-40 lever-action repeater, cartridges, \$15; Winchester .30-30 carbine, cartridges, \$17.50; Marlin .32-20 lever repeater, cartridges, \$7.50; 10-gauge double-barrel hammer gun, box shells, dandy crow gun, \$9; Aubrey 12-gauge hammerless double, full choke, box shells, \$10; Remington 12 automatic checkered forearm, pistol grip, two barrels, 24-inch full, 28-inch cylinder, fine, \$45; fancy .32-20 Stevens Ballard single-shot rifle, \$100; Winchester 12 hammer repeater, \$15; Eddystone .30-06 bolt-action Sporster, 100 cartridges, \$25; Ithaca 12 double-hammer gun, box shells, \$15; Winchester 10-gauge lever-action 1901, 32-inch full, fancy checkered, \$55; 8-gauge Scott double hammerless, long range, two boxes shells, \$250; Francott 10-gauge double-barrel hammer gun, fine, box shells, \$55. Send money orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. P. Frayseth, Milan, Minn. 6-31

WINCHESTER .38-55, plain stock, No. 5 barrel Winchester-Schuetzen .22 long rifle; Winchester-Schuetzen .32-40; Winchester-Pope-Schuetzen .38-55. All 12 to 14 pounds; like new. Description and price for stamp. W. T. Whiteford, 110 North Harvey St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 6-31

BISLEY .38 W. C. F. good, \$15; L. C. Smith field grade 12-30, inside fine, outside good, \$24; L. C. Smith, 12-32 full trap grade single trigger and ejectors, Damascus barrels, inside perfect, outside bluing slightly worn, \$80; Remington .35 automatic rifle, inside and action perfect, bluing very slightly worn, \$32.50; Colt .380 automatic, fine condition, \$12.50; Winchester, Model 12 pumps, full and modified, 30-inch, fine inside and out, \$25. Will trade. T. C. Hansen, Caney, Kans. 6-31

TWO 24-POUND PERCUSSION telescopic target rifles similar to the one described on page 18 of the May AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, \$50 each; Henry rifle, \$17; Allen & Wheelock, \$10; 20-caliber percussion rifle with Berdan primer, unique, \$8. Fred Moats, Courthouse, Warren, Ohio. 6-31

AMMUNITION, one case .30-06 ammunition, \$15 f. o. b. Nevada, Mo. H. L. Harner, Nevada, Mo. 6-31

WINCHESTER Model 53, .32-20, new, \$28; Winchester Model 57, .22 short, new, \$18; Remington Model 25, .25-20, new, \$26; Springfield double hammerless, 12 gauge, new, \$14; Remington .30-06 cartridges, 150-, 180-, 200-grain, \$6.50 per 100. Send stamp for list of cartridges and loading tools. H. C. Moore, Prairie du Sac, Wis. 6-31

STEVENS 8X scope with Fecker mounts, \$25; Winchester musket, .22 short, \$12; S. & W. .22-32 target, \$15; few others, modern and obsolete. List for stamp. F. A. Baker, Elbow Lake, Minn. 6-31

HENSOLDT 8-power binoculars, first-class condition, cost new \$75, sell for \$40; old-type stock for .52 Winchester, oiled, \$5; brand-new Elgin, Illinois, and Hamilton 21-jeweled railroad watches, 20-year cases, regular price \$60, sell for \$40; new 17A front sight for .22-caliber Springfield, \$2.50. L. B. Reiter, R. F. D. No. 3, Ashtabula, Ohio. 6-31

NEW COLT OFFICERS' MODEL 7½-38 Heiser shoulder holster, \$15; new Official Police .22, \$23; S. & W. Regular Police .38, 4-inch, blue, fine, \$15. C. Glidden, 409 School St., Watertown, Mass. 6-31

A FEW REAL BARGAINS—Exceptionally accurate new .30-06 D. C. M. Sporster No. 1317715, as issued except sheared gold bead front, guaranteed absolutely perfect inside and out, also leather sling Jostam military pad. Marlin's rod, good used case, and 157 military noncorrosive hunting cartridges and 77 assorted 1918 stuff, cost over \$65, sell for \$50. L. C. Smith Ideal 12-gauge double, 30-inch full-choke barrels, stock 1½ x 2½ x 14½, used little and in excellent shape, includes slip-on pad, used canvas case and rod, cost \$70, sell for \$45; speed lock Winchester 52 (no beaver-tail) shot about 300 times and perfect except stock scratched, includes web sling, extra 10-shot magazine, and Marlin's rod, sell \$27.50; new 33X Vion scope, \$10; or scope and 52 for \$35 together. The above prices are cash and f. o. b. Arlington. Draft or money order please. C. R. Mueller, Arlington, Minn. 6-31

POLISHED cast-aluminum butt plates for rifles or shotguns, \$1.50; Pacific gun sights and reloading tools, Zeiss and Hensoldt rifle scopes. A. Greendale, R. F. D. No. 651, Richmond, Calif. 6-31

QUIT TOBACCO—Harmless, natural root treatment, \$1. Conquers habit or money back. Campbell Products, J3625 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 6-31

VERY FINE STEVENS 44½ double set action, with stock, write for description; Lyman 48 sights for Winchester 52, 54, and Krag, as new, \$8 each; Lyman 103 for Winchester S. S., new, \$6.50; B. & M. Model 26 tool complete for .38 Special, \$5; extra head cradles for .25-35 and .45 Colt, \$1.20 each; neck dies and plugs for .25-35, .45 auto., and .45 Colt, \$1 per set; B. & M. bullet-seaters for .38 Special and .45 auto., \$1.50 each; Ideal lubricator-sizer for .38 Special and .45 auto., \$1.50 each; Ideal lubricator-sizer for .38 Special, \$7; extra .38 Special die and punches, \$1.60; leather case for Winchester scope, \$1.75; Rowley cheek pad, \$1.50; palm rest, Pope type, \$4.50; factory smokeless .45 D. A. revolver cartridges, \$1.75 per 100, \$16 per 1,000. All new or very fine. W. H. Janssen, Nokomis, Ill. 6-31

FINE COLT .45 single-action 7½-inch barrel, \$17; as new Remington .380 automatics, \$10.50; .30-caliber Lugers, 3½-inch barrels, \$13.50; Remington 12 pump, \$18. Oran Delaney, Greenville, Tex. 6-31

.38-55 **BALLARD-SCHUETZEN RIFLE**: 22 7-barrel Pieper rifle; 9-mm. Luger and 25 Orties automatic pistols; 20-gauge Ithaca hammerless; 16-gauge Winchester repeater; 12-gauge Remington automatic. A. W. English, Portage, Wis. 6-31

MY PRIVATE COLLECTION of guns and rifles. Engraved Springfield Sporter, Zeiss scope, G. & H. mount, \$240; fine Springfield Sporter, \$165; one 7-mm. barrel by Niedner, Zeiss scope, G. & H. mount, \$250; 20-bore over-and-under, single trigger, Bohler Antinit barrels, \$400; 20-bore on Anson & Deeley action, single trigger Bohler Antinit barrels, finely engraved, \$350; 20-bore similar to above, \$300. These guns are best work obtainable, and the stocks are the finest figured walnut I have been able to procure in Europe. R. G. Owen, Gunmaker, 222 South Scott St., Tucson, Ariz. 6-31

SMITH & WESSON .38 SPECIAL 4-inch in factory grease, \$24; Colt .38-40 S. A., 4½-barrel, gold bead, fine, \$18; 6-foot lemonwood bow-arrow outfit, cost \$18, take \$5. C. Stewart, 3716 S. Compton, St. Louis, Mo. 6-31

I WILL SELL one of my best flintlock rifles, a fine original specimen with moulds, a .45-caliber, not highly ornamented but very good. J. G. Dillill, Medina, Pa. 6-31

.25-35 **WINCHESTER** 94, 26-inch barrel, gold front sight, finish good, bore darkening, very accurate, \$15, or Lyman 438 scope; Marlin 39, .22 lever, receiver peep rear mounted similar to Lyman 48, finish and bore excellent, \$18. Marvin Hembel, Jackson, Wis. 6-31

SAVAGE MODEL 1919 N. R. A. case and sling, new condition, \$15; 30-inch dress sword, \$3; "Modern Gunsmithing" Baker, \$3; all three \$19. N. Becker, 7422 N. Damen, Chicago, Ill. 6-31

PERFECT .30-40 loading outfit powder, \$10.50; New Hawkeye folding camera, \$5; latest model .38 hammerless; H. & R. perfect, cheap. Gunsmithing. Single-action revolvers a specialty. Barrels fitted .002 or less from cylinder. Triggers improved. Chas. C. Milliron, Dayton, Pa. 6-31

COLT OFFICERS' MODEL .38 Special, with Heiser holster, perfect condition, \$30; Busch 8 x 40 binoculars, \$93 value, perfect condition, \$55. No trades. R. A. Mendenhall, Mt. Prospect, Ill. 6-31

TARGET RIFLE like No. 3, page 9 May RIFLEMAN, but single set trigger and bullet-starter, "sugar-loaf" bullets, horn, patches, primers, perfect inside, fine out, \$15; Remington .38, like No. 3, page 34, May number, tang peep, 100 Everlasting shells, reloading tool, bullets, primers, all \$15; Model 20 bolt Savage .250 spotties, Whelen swivels, Lyman blocks, oiled stock, \$30; heavy Winchester S. A. action, flat spring, original wood, also Cimarron blocks from Hoffman for stock and forearm, outfit, \$20. W. Stump, Denison, Iowa. 6-31

COLT, new model .45 automatic pistol, new, never shot, extra clip, \$30. H. A. Current, 511 Johnson Blvd., Muncie, Ind. 6-31

RETRITING from firearms line. List of fine used guns for sale. Address Box 62, Keokuk, Iowa. 6-31

BARGAINS—New .33 Winchester, \$30; .350 Ithaca single trap gun, \$100; new .44 Smith & Wesson Russian revolver, \$40; Springfield Army rifle, perfect, \$35; 12-gauge Remington automatic, fine, \$32.50; .38 Colt automatic, \$8; .38 Smith & Wesson Military, \$8; .32-20 Winchester carbine, \$12.50. Sport Shop, Yoncalla, Oreg. 6-31

NEW WINCHESTER, semi-beaver-tail, \$36.50; H. & R. target pistol, .22, \$21.50; Lyman 48, \$9.75; Lyman 5A telescope complete, \$38. Above merchandise absolutely unused. J. A. Onkey, Pharmacy, 3945 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn. 6-31

RUSSET cowhide rifle case, 42 inches, not suitable for bolt guns, fine condition, \$5; 15-ounce canvas takedown rifle case, 28 inches, leather bound, and leather reinforced at muzzle and lock, like new, \$1.75; Lyman No. 103 micrometer sight, for Winchester 53, 55, and 94, new, \$5; Lyman No. 6 folding leaf sight, new, \$1; leather adjustable carrying strap with swivels, like new, \$1. Wm. Clark, Montgomery, N. Y. 6-31

FRANK WESSON CREEDMOOR center-fire 34-inch barrel, Lyman sights, fine condition, best offer. **WANT**—Krag reloading tools. F. C. Keniston, Natick, Mass. 6-31

OFFICERS' MODEL COLT .22, Heiser holster, shot 200 times, \$30; Mauser action, Mannlicher-Schoenauer style stock, Griffin & Howe 20-inch barrel, .30-06 caliber, perfect condition, canvas case, cleaner, 140 cartridges, worth \$200, \$125. J. Van Braag, 64 Sip Ave., Jersey City, N. J. 6-31

LYMAN 438 scope, new; Colt .45 S. A., good; L. C. S. Salesman's course, cost \$125, sell \$65. **WANT**—Spotting scope. O. H. Schwanger, Middlebury, Pa. 6-31

BRAND-NEW GUNS, .38 Colt Official Police revolver, \$25; 1897 Winchester shotguns, \$24; .52 Winchester speed lock, beaver-tail forearm, \$34; used guns, .38 Colt Officers, 7½-inch barrel, slightly used, like new, \$25; .44-40 Colt single action, .45, fine condition, \$17.50; Colt cap-and-ball, .31 caliber, \$7.50; .32-20 Winchester 1873, good, \$7.50. **WANT**—.45 automatic and Krag cartridges in case lots. D. O. Anstutz, Ransom, Kans. 6-31

WINCHESTER 54, .30-06, Lyman 48, perfect condition, shot but few times, oil-finished stock, \$39; Remington 30 Express, .30-06, new, never fired, action partly smoothed up, \$37. No trades. Fred Bressler, 425 S. 3rd, Cottage Grove, Oreg. 6-31

CARTRIDGES, caliber .30-06, 150 F. M. J. Remington made prior to 1919, hermetically sealed, per case of 1,200 \$18, per 100 \$1.75; .38 long Colt smokeless lead, Frankford Arsenal, 1910 issue, sealed, per case 2,000 \$18, per 100 \$1; 500 caliber 7.62 Russian F. P. per 100, \$5. Write for used gun list. M. Morton, 512 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-31

.38 SPECIAL S. & W. Military and Police, 4-inch, blue like new, \$22; Bisley-Colt S. A. .45, 7½-inch, \$18; Bacon cap-and-ball revolver in case, \$15. Roy Covington, 436 S. E. St., Jacksonville, Ill. 6-31

COLT OFFICERS' MODEL .38, 7½-inch, perfect new condition, \$28; .45 A. C. P. commercial model, fine outside, perfect inside, Heiser holster, \$23; B. & M. No. 42920 mould, perfect, \$2.50. No trades. R. S. McFee, 47 Park Ave., East Orange, N. J. 6-31

FOR SALE ONLY — .33 Remington—Walker breech-loading barrel and mould, fits Winchester, 10. V. R. Olmstead, 429 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. 6-31

LOOK!—.44 S. & W. Special, prewar triple lock, 4-inch barrel, blue finish worn, fine inside, \$50. E. Thomson, 23 Pinckney, Greenville, C. C. 6-31

MERWIN HULBERT 44 x 40 with two sets of barrels, 3½- and 7-inch, new condition, \$25; .45 Colt auto., fine condition, \$18; Winchester Tournement grade, 12-gauge, Model 12, fine condition, leather case, \$33; Oige 6-power scope, \$20. Northwest Sporting Goods, Wallace, Idaho. 6-31

OPTICAL AIRPLANE machine-gun sights, Air Service surplus, new in original cases, 5 ground lenses, size 2 x 24, cost over \$50, \$4 postpaid, money order, or cash. Western Salvage Co., 648 Market, San Diego, Calif. 6-31

SEND YOUR OLD GLASS to us for estimate on new Hensoldt rifle scopes and binoculars; G. & H. mounts and bluing solution. We maintain an expert repair department. Vernon Optical Co., Box 14, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 6-31

SMITH & WESSON .22-32, price \$22. A. C. Wise, 957 Milton St., Swisvale, Pa. 6-31

SELDGEY KRAG .25-35, exactly like new, shot 20 rounds Lubaloy, \$55. No trades. F. Goerschner, 547 Lake Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J. 6-31

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE of new scopes and binoculars in America—Hensoldt, Bausch & Lomb, S. & A., Lyman, Fecker, and DuMaurier. Few fine used glasses. Vernon Optical Co., Box 14, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 6-31

B. S. A. .22 CALIBER, Martini action, target rifle, extremely accurate, 2½ inches at 100 yards, iron sights, 500 rounds, perfect condition, \$40. Dr. F. R. Getz, 730 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. 6-31

WORLD WAR battle-field relics and pictures, antiques, and curios; list for stamp. Charlie Dietz, 500 Express Co., Seguin, Tex. 6-31

SMITH & WESSON .22-caliber 10-inch barrel single-target pistol, special attachment for shoulder stock, holster, as new, \$22; Colt D. A. Police Positive, S. & W. ctg., 4-inch barrel, targeted and accurate, new, \$20. F. R. Getz, 50 N. R. Getz, R. F. D. No. 1, Lancaster, Pa. 6-31

ADAMS .44 C. & B., like new, \$12; Colt Navy, \$10; Colt London Navy, \$15; .44-40 mould and reloader. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. 6-31

RESTOCKED SPRINGFIELD .30-06 Sporter, Lyman 48 rear and Watson front sights, cheek piece, leather sling and canvas case, very good condition, shot a 2½-inch Government test, \$45; complete loading tools with components, 91 loaded cases and 119 primed, 875 bullets, \$25, or \$60 for the outfit. Write Charles L. Gerber, 15 Atwood St., Buffalo, N. Y. 6-31

SELL OR TRADE

COMPLETE YEARS 1925-26, 1929-30 **RIFLEMAN**. WANT—.45 powder-measure or bullet-sizer. E. Netsbandt, 614 W. Rosser, Bismarck, N. Dak. 6-31

COMPLETE SET Ideal reloading tools, double adjustable for Krag and 06. Trade for Colt S. A. A. with number larger than 160,000. .38-55 Remington-Hepburn target rifle, double set, pronged butt, good, \$12. Gerhard Malley, Hillsboro, N. Dak. 6-31

WINCHESTER CARBINE .32 special, good, \$15; Remington .22 repeater barrel, perfect, ~~not~~ fair, \$10. Iver Johnson .410 single, good, \$5. **WANT**—Springfield .20-06 or M1 .22; Savage .250-3,000, Winchester 1873 lever action .22. R. A. Allen, R. F. D. No. 1, Wakeeney, Kans. 6-31

.38 COLT P. P., .45 Colt D. A. Philippine Model, .38 Army Special, .38-40 S. A. Frontier, Colt cap-and-ball, pair large Mexican spurs. **WANT**—.38 Super, .45 auto. or .30-06 match. Frank Sorell, Z Ranch, Jayton, Tex. 6-31

REMINGTON AUTOLOADING 12-gauge, like new, \$87.50; rifles .38-55 and .30-30, good shape, \$15 each. Trade for pistol .22 or .30-06 rifles. Cliff Fell, Laredo, Kans. 6-31

WINCHESTER 12, 12 gauge, full, good condition, \$32.50; Lyman 17A, 8 inserts, \$2. **WANT**—D. C. M. Sporter as issued, or Remington 308 in .25 Remington caliber. Roy Murphy, Woodburn, Ind. 6-31

ABERCROMBIE Alaska style sleeping bag and cover, 72 x 80, single quilt, absolutely brand new, \$10; will trade for antique arms, army heads, etc. Nelson J. Lucius, Box 999, Toledo, Ohio. 6-31

.30 NEWTON fancy; .30 Remington auto., perfect; .22 Remington auto., fancy stock; Horrocks & Ibbotson \$20 for rod; Pfeiffer reel; 1,000 non-corrosive primers. Sell right or trade. **WANT**—.52 Winchester, spotting scope. Fairbanks scales. Clyde Strickling, West Union, W. Va. 6-31

TWO 12-gauge .97 Winchesters, slightly used, takedown \$17.50, stiff frame \$15; a good 12-gauge double hammerless, \$12.50; nearly new 12-gauge Remington auto., \$30; almost new "Encyclopedia Britannica," \$50, or trade for high-class gun. Either send C. O. D.; balance for \$1. Arthur W. Plumlee, Cambridge, Ill. 6-31

.900 I. C. S. SHOW-CARD lettering course, new. **WANT**—.38 Colt Official Police, 4-inch, perfect; or \$35. Harris Kennicutt, Ilion, N. Y. 6-31

OTWELL health heater, Ford, \$6; case .30-06 ammunition, \$16, freight collect; 136 Winchester .33 soft-nosed bullets, \$2.25; .54 Winchester .405 shells, \$2; 72 Winchester .35 shells, \$2.50; 50 10-gauge shells, \$1.25; and 146 .333-caliber Master shells, made by Jeffries of London, 300-grain bullet, cost \$27.50 each, sell lot for \$16. **WANT**—Colt .45, single or double action; or what have you! Ray Brown, Westbury, N. Y. 6-31

SPRINGFIELD D. C. M. Sporter, action perfect, barrel fair, \$30. **WANT**—Springfield M1 or Colt .45 automatic, like new. Earle Adams, 1724 S. Ashland, Chicago, Ill. 6-31

B. S. A. MATCH RIFLE No. 8, rechambered by Niedner, 24½-inch barrel, beaver-tail fore end, perfect, cash \$45. **WANT**—5 7 view camera outfit in first-class condition. Give full description. K. W. Selander, 212 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill. 6-31

WINCHESTER 54, caliber .30-06, splendid condition, has Lyman 48 sight, also 500 rounds post-war aircraft ammunition, sell \$35, prefer trade. Winchester No. 52 latest model, in same condition. R. G. Finkenaur, 609 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La. 6-31

FRENCH CHAUCET automatic rifle, two magazines, 20 cartridges; German Waffenfabrik Mauser 8 mm., sling, belt, saw-tooth bayonet, 200 cartridges; Krag and N. M. .30-06 ammunition, case lots. **WANT**—Spotting scope, N. M. Springfield, scope sight, reloading tools. E. R. Sizer, 3724 S. Thompson Ave., Tacoma, Wash. 6-31

SMITH & WESSON .44 Special triple-lock target and military models; S. & W. Russians, target models. **WANT**—South Bend 9-inch lathe; or what have you! Robert L. Coose, 4205 N. Market, St. Louis, Mo. 6-31

CASE .30-06. **WANT**—Heavy Stevens or Winchester, cheap Springfield. Howard L. Harris, Carrier 18, Petersburg, Va. 6-31

TARGET PISTOL, system Buchel, D. S. triggers, checked stock with thumb rest, adjustable sights, O. K. inside, good outside, \$18; Mauser automatic pistol, caliber 7.63, 6-inch barrel, wood holster stock, condition very good, \$20; 44-40 S. & W. Russian model target revolver, not pretty but serviceable, \$7.50; National Match Springfield, excellent condition, \$27; Special made 25-35 Winchester, Model 1894, pistol grip, no rear sight slot, Lyman rear peep and ivory bead front, Winchester scope blocks, new condition, \$27; 1A Graflex, f.45 Cooke lens, excellent condition, \$65. Can use good single-shot target rifle, Winchester, or Stevens, .25 or .32 caliber, or Schuetzen action with stock, No junk wanted. Send description. Capt. Fred. V. Berger, 2620 Grays Ferry Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-31

DAVIS 12-gauge double 30-inch, \$12, new condition; or trade for .38-40 Winchester 92 rifle, carbine, good. S. B. Tuttle, 338 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 6-31

REMINGTON auto. 12, \$25; .38 S. & W. Special, \$20; Springfield Sporter, \$25; Winchester .30-30, \$20. **WANT**—Scope, Winchester 52, Springfield M1, books. Jim Copeland, Parkdale, Ark. 6-31

.32-40 ZISCHANG barrel, fine; S. & W. perfected model, new condition; Niedner Hornet sizer, seater, re-decker; Bond straight-line tool for 25-20 S. S., .25-20 repeater, and .38 special. **WANT**—B. & M. Model 26 or Pacific tool for Krag, Lyman 438, New Service target, .44 Special. Geo. F. Martin, 738 E. Riverside Dr., Evansville, Ind. 6-31

MAUSER, Springfields, Krag and Russian Sporters, Savage 303, Niedner .30-30, \$25; Niedner .30-06, \$25; Special, Smith & Wesson .38 Special, Colt and Webley & Scott, shot revolvers, tools, moulds, all kinds ammunition, Malcolm & Zeiss scopes, also peep sights, 500 rounds 7-mm. cartridges, cheap; good 12-gauge double gun, \$6; 1,000 .40-caliber soft-point bullets, cheap; \$30 to \$4 for choke boring revolvers for shot; and I have tools and ammunition for them all. Bud Dalrymple, Gunsmith, Scenic, S. Dak. 6-31

FOUR-BARREL HAMMERLESS, .22 W. C. F., 7-mm., 20-gauge; A. Lange diamond and ruby jewel watch, 18K case, cost more than \$400, each in finest condition. **WANT**—Three-barrel with scope, or fine rifle with scope. J. Hyatt, Napanoch, N. Y. 6-31

92 **WINCHESTER**, .25-20 S. F., good, \$18; B. S. A. .22, slightly pitted but accurate, \$20; "Small-Bore Rifle Shooting," Crossman, new, \$2.50; all for G. & H. Springfield Hornet; or want S. A. A. .44 Special, perfect tools; "Handloading" Mattern. Irwin Winter, Huron, S. Dak. 6-31

FINE .32 SPECIAL WINCHESTER, \$27.50; new 20 Remington auto, 28-inch ribbed, modified, recoil pad, \$54; fine 16 Winchester pump 28-inch full, \$27.50; new 33X Vion range telescope, \$25; new 34-mm. Colmont 6X binoculars, \$24; new DuMaurier Superlux 6½-ounce pocket binoculars, \$21; new .38 S. & W. 3½-inch hammerless, \$23; excellent 1916 9-mm. 4-inch Luger, \$17.50; new .44-40 S. & W. cylinder and yoke complete, \$8; new K22 S. & W., \$31. **WANT**—.30-06 Remington Special, 12 Remington auto., 16 Remington Sportsman (auto. or pump), 20 over-under, .38 Special S. & W. (N. Y. police model), .38 S. & W. (regular police model). Ray Welker, 406 N. Harvey, Oak Park, Ill. 6-31

TRADE

LET'S SWAP! Whatcha got? Whatcha want? Dime trial. World's most aggressive exchange medium. Swapper-Sportsman, 5125 12th, Detroit, Mich. 6-31

WEBLEY SENIOR MARK II for Savage .22 Spouter; other good .22 rifles or pistols; or what have you! George Spurch, 17325 Beaverland, Detroit, Mich. 6-31

WIRE-HAIRED for terrier, female with registration papers, whelped February 28, 1931, imported stock, for either Winchester 52, Springfield .22 caliber, or telescopic sight in factory condition. Dr. A. H. Singleton, Mannington, W. Va. 6-31

.22 **WINCHESTER** automatic, new barrel, perfect; .32 Stevens Favorite; Lemaire field glass; Waltham watch. **WANT**—Hunting scope. Louis Peterson, Agness, Oreg. 6-31

1912 **WINCHESTER**, 12 gauge, pigeon grade, for best 3-barrel offered. John Logan, 220 W. Park, Enid, Okla. 6-31

COLT CAMP PERRY .22, factory grease; Marbles' Game-Getter, excellent; Lefever .410, good; Colt double action .45, fair. **WANT**—Remington 20-gauge automatic; Parker 28-gauge double; Colt single action .44 or .45, 7½-inch barrel. Robert W. Knight, 96 State St., Seneca Falls, N. Y. 6-31

TRADE FOR GUN, 2 H. P. 220 v. 3-phase motor. C. W. Weller, 925 Dewitt Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio. 6-31

PRESCRIPTIONIST SCALES reconditioned, fine working condition, fine for reloading. Trade for Zeiss rifle scope. J. S. Kennedy, Jr., Franklin, Tenn. 6-31

COLT WOODSMAN in factory condition. WANT—Winchester .22 or good binoculars in same condition. No junk wanted. W. E. Davis, 64 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass. 6-31

REMINGTON 24 automatic L. R., Fox A. grade, 20-gauge double, engraved case; Colt S. A. Frontier .44-40, all in fine shape, for Winchester 52, perfect condition. Henry Roberts, 2415 20th St., Lubbock, Tex. 6-31

L. C. SMITH typewriter, late model, to trade for Colt or S. & W. or .45 automatic. Levriett, Box 3542, Sta. F., Jacksonville, Fla. 6-31

SPRINGFIELD service rifle, good condition, 700 factory-loaded cartridges. Ideal reloading tools. Trade for Hornet rifle, spotting scope, or rifle scope. G. R. Twyman, 303 South 39th St., Louisville, Ky. 6-31

WINCHESTER .32 Special, octagon barrel, Lyman rear, full magazine, new; Lightweight Springfield Sporter, 19½-inch barrel, Lyman 46, checkered Tait stock, sling swivels, new. Maj. Frank T. Chamberlin, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. 6-31

WANTED

WANT—.35 Remington automatic rifle; must be good as new. W. A. Hanley, 4224 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 6-31

WANT—Fecker scope with large objective, Springfield Sporter, or late National Match rifle. Russell C. Hopper, Box 555, Hammond, Ind. 6-31

WE ARE endeavoring to create a library for the National Rifle Association. Rare books upon subjects pertaining to the rifle, pistol, revolver, and shotgun are desired. If you have one or more books which you are willing to donate for this purpose, write us, giving name of book and author. 6-31

GIFTS of rifles, pistols and revolvers are desired for display at the office of the National Rifle Association. History of the arm should be given as duplicates are not wanted. The assistance of all shooters is solicited in order to make this collection the most unique in the country. 6-31

WANT—Books on modern rifles and hunting. Also Springfield .22 in excellent shape, cheap. State price. Frank Deanovic, 1218 Ansel Rd., Cleveland, Ohio. 6-31

WANT—Reasonable, for protection of the mails. Thompson Sub, perfect; Remington 12-gauge automatic, action fine, barrel immaterial. Must be cheap. L. Quigley, Postmaster, Manville, N. J. 6-31

WANT—Bullet mould .38, 146-grain wad-cutter; Ideal improved lubricator and sizer, .38 caliber. V. E. Hornsten, Moulton, Iowa. 6-31

WANT—.38 SPECIAL COLT or S. & W. Winchester 1912, 12- or 20-gauge; Remington 12-gauge automatic .22 pistol; Colt C. & B. Edward Pepperd, Pontiac, Ill. 6-31

WANT—.50-caliber center-fire Remington pistol, good condition. T. Frank Quilty, 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 6-31

WANT—HENSOLOLD 2½ scope, G. & H. mounts, .30-30 loading tools, Winchester S. S., coiled-spring type, light barrel, .32-20, .25-35, .30-30, .30-40. Maj. Frank T. Chamberlin, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. 6-31

WANT—KRAM CARTRIDGES, full cases or broken lots bought. H. H. Hamill, Plumville, Pa. 6-31

WANT—Lee straight-pull rifle, state condition and price. Sell fine 3-barrel gun, new condition, \$50. Haynes Carter, Elizabethtown, Ky. 6-31

WANT—Johnston 1883 and other old gun catalogues; brass-mounted saber bayonet; Winchester S. S., heavy action. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. 6-31

WANT—Good used guns, rifles, revolvers, telescopes, etc. Cash paid or will exchange for new or other firearms. Send for list of new and used guns. M. Morton, 512 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-31

WANT—WINCHESTER .22 musket, Model 87. D. Ryan, 669 S. Barksdale St., Memphis, Tenn. 6-31

WANT—Good leather pouch, the kind used with muzzle-loading rifles, must have shoulder strap. Fred Grau, Spiceland, Ind. 6-31

WANT—Ballard action, engraved, set triggers. Write full description and price. T. P. Tower, Cummings, Mass. 6-31

FORMING NEW RIFLE CLUB. WANT—Winchester .22 S. S. muskets and .22 Stevens .44's and .44½'s. C. V. Spawr, Benton Harbor, Mich. 6-31

WANT—Spotting scope in A1 condition, state price. Harley A. Smith, Madison, Ohio. 6-31

MISCELLANEOUS

GUNS RESTOCKED—Springfield and Krag Sporters, \$15; inlets, \$10; engraving game scenes, gold inlays, or scroll. John Harrison, Gold Hill, Ore. 6-31

JAMES V. HOWE, 1592 Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, the Howe of Griffin & Howe, Inc., restocking, repairs, testing, special experimental work, development of patents and models. Circular on request. 6-31

OUTDOOR LIFE AND RECREATION combines in a single magazine the most popular features of two great publications—*Outdoor Life* and *Outdoor Recreation*. Published at Denver by John A. McGuire, the new combination is continuing the traditions of *Outdoor Life* and offering an even larger proportion of stories and articles on big-game hunting, rifle-shooting. The great Gun and Ammunition department is divided between Colonel Whelen, in charge of the Rifle and Pistol section, and Chas. Askins, on the shotgun. The new magazine is considerably larger than either of the two publications which have been combined and the increased space is permitting a far wider variety of gun and hunting material in every issue. The price of the new publication is twenty-five cents a copy, \$2.50 a year, the lowest price at which any outdoor magazine of equal size can be secured. As a special get-acquainted offer to readers of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, a trial five issues will be sent for \$1. *Outdoor Life and Recreation*, 1802 Curtis St., Denver, Colo. 6-31

CANADA, THE RIFLEMAN'S PARADISE: Its true picture is given you in the pages of *Rod and Gun in Canada*, Canada's national out-door-life magazine. Each issue packed with honest-to-goodness yarns of hunting and fishing in the Dominion, which has it second to none. Real stories that real men can appreciate and a gun department edited by C. S. Landis, unexcelled. A sample copy is yours for the asking. Write *Rod and Gun*, Gazette Bldg., Montreal, Canada. 6-31

OLD ARMS RESTORED, repaired. Have done work for some of the best-known collectors and dealers for the past 15 years. The Hinckley Machine Works, Hinckley, Ill. 6-31

SALMON RIVER BOAT TRIP—Offers finest big-game hunting, fishing, photographic opportunities in U. S., 250 miles of virgin wilderness, safe passage down the river or on return. Elmer Keith and Harry Gulicke, Salmon, Idaho. 6-31

KRAM AND SPRINGFIELD RIFLES completely remodeled to sporting type with new barrel band and sling swivel and complete oil finish for \$6.50. Receiver sights attached at list price. S. H. Fryer, Jr., 209 Whittier St., Vandergrift, Pa. 6-31

SPECIALIZING SPRINGFIELD SPORTERS. R. G. Owen, formerly of Sauquoit, N. Y., now located at 222 S. Scott St., Tucson, Ariz. Will also handle to order high-grade European guns of all types. 6-31

BIG-GAME HUNTER—Arrange now for that big fall hunt you have planned and dreamed about so long. Stone sheep, deer, moose, goat, caribou, and then there's black, grizzly and brown bear; black and gray wolf. A hunter's paradise—the Musqua River district. W. Kiely, Hudson Hope, British Columbia, Canada. 6-31

GOOD GUNSMITHING—Reasonable prices; rebluing best quality; stock work; muzzle-loaders reconditioned. H. M. Watson, 1512 Gale Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 6-31

KRAM, SPRINGFIELD, AND RUSSIAN RIFLE OWNERS: Will raise comb, put on pistol grip, modify forearm, fit new butt plate, and refinish stock, price \$6. Send 10 cents for picture of remodeled gun. Receiver rear and band front sights applied. Seasoned Pennsylvania-walnut gunstock blanks, \$2; shields for mounting deer heads, etc. \$4.50. A. E. Warner & Son, 2512 Pleasant Valley Ave., Altoona, Pa. 6-31

Prepare for Perry NOW



LYMAN SIGHT MICROMETER

will do the work of an expensive "mike." Handy cord for attaching to buttonhole of shirt. Cannot be lost as long as you "keep your shirt on." Absolutely no back lash to make allowance for. 1 light, and will not wear a hole in your pocket. PRICE, \$1.50.

The LYMAN Gun Sight Corporation
90 West Street MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.

Shoot 'em ~ They Tell Their Own Story

Western Cartridge Company,
East Alton, Illinois.

Ogden, Utah,
March 31, 1931.

Gentlemen:

I have just given your new Super-X .22 Hollow-point, long rifle cartridge a thorough work-out on what we term "peg squirrels" (from their habit of sitting bolt upright right on top of their holes).

These gophers are extremely hard to kill cleanly. The regular .22 solid-point nearly always fails to stop 'em, and even with the hollow-point in the regular velocity stuff not being any too sure.

I use a Winchester model 52, with Fecker scope cross-hair reticule which I sighted to center at 50 yards and found I could take care of any shots that offered up to about 80 yards or so.

There was one shot in particular — a gopher sitting straight up on top of his hole at what I estimated to be 80 yards (stepped it afterwards for 85 steps), so I thought, "I'll hold just about as near as I can on your head and neck," and when I shot the bullet simply picked him off his feet and tossed him a foot or so in the air, and on examining him I found I'd hit him just about the middle, the bullet having cut him almost in two. He probably never knew what hit him.

It's a real pleasure to shoot that kind of ammunition. I have already used 1500 long rifles and have ordered 1000 more.

Thanking you for your splendid contribution to small bore shooters, and wishing you all kinds of success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Einar Eskildsen
Einar Eskildsen

MORE impressive than anything that can be said about the new Long-Range Super-X .22's is the way they shoot in your gun. Any manufacturer can make claims but the real test of cartridges is what shooters think of them after they've tried them.

Ever since Super-X .22's were first available we have received many enthusiastic letters from users. The one reproduced here is a typical example. Such favorable reports from shooters are the real reasons for the rapidly increasing popularity of Super-X .22's.

Double-Action powder! Safe to use in any standard rifle! 50% more power and 26% higher velocity! Even greater power and velocity in some sizes. Flatter trajectory! Nickel plated shells! Lubaloy coated bullets! Noncorrosive priming! .22 Short, .22 Long, .22 Long Rifle, .22 W. R. F. Solid or hollow-point bullets.

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X-SUPER-X
LONG RANGE .22's



No. 12 OF A SERIES OF TALKS ON AMMUNITION QUALITY



A FAST SPRINTER covers a distance of 40 yards in 4.09 seconds when running at 20 miles per hour.

A PLEASURE CAR covers 40 yards in 2.05 seconds when traveling at 40 miles per hour.

A DUCK covers 40 yards in 1.363 seconds when traveling at 60 miles per hour.

AN AEROPLANE covers 40 yards in 0.682 seconds when cruising at the rate of 120 miles per hour.

A CHARGE OF BIRD SHOT travels over 40 yards in 0.144 seconds or at the rate of 568 miles per hour.

TIME and DESTINATION

WHILE the above drawings show an interesting comparison in speed, they also form a striking example of the limitations imposed by time. The sprinter is not always in form to run his best, nor is it necessary that he equal his best record, as he races against a competitor. The duck does not always fly at the rate shown above, but changes its speed depending upon the danger to which it is exposed. The automobile is capable of far greater speed than that regulated by traffic laws, but the driver must exercise control to obey traffic signals. The aeroplane may attempt to maintain a constant cruising speed but this speed is necessarily varied when it climbs over mountains or descends to a landing field. The shotgun shooter, however, wants his box of shells to be uniform so that each shot load will travel to its target at the same invariable speed.

The automobile driver does not attempt to reach his destination by traveling at a fixed speed. He would have no use for an engine which was not provided with a throttle that would enable him to slow down in traffic and speed up on the open road. He may vary the speed at which he is traveling by as much as 50 per cent and still be sure of arriving at his destination. On the other hand, a charge of shot

travels so fast that the shooter is unable to see it in the air, consequently he has to depend blindly upon his experience and the uniformity of the ammunition when leading a flying target. He is not at all interested, therefore, in actual time intervals or the rate of speed of his ammunition. A mathematical analysis will show why the shooter is so dependent upon uniformity.

Assume the target to be a duck cross-flying at 60 miles per hour, 40 yards distant from the shooter. As it takes 0.144 seconds for the shot charge to travel 40 yards, the duck will travel a distance of 12.68 feet in this same time. Therefore, a shooter must aim approximately 12 feet ahead of the duck when he pulls the trigger in order that the shot charge will meet the target. If his shotgun ammunition varies by even a small percentage he would miss the target entirely—shooting behind it with a low velocity cartridge and ahead of it with a high velocity cartridge.

This readily illustrates the need for very accurate control in powder manufacture, in order that the shooter will have at his command an instrument of great precision on which he can depend and benefit by his experience.

The du Pont Company with its experience of 129 years and its present resources can supply to ammunition companies the type and quality of powders required to maintain the reputation of ammunition manufacturers and the confidence of the shooters.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Inc.

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Smokeless Shotgun Powders

For information on Target-Shooting, write to National Rifle Association, Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.; on Trapshooting, to Amateur Trapshooting Association, Vandalia, Ohio; and on Skeet, to National Skeet Association, 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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